

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIX.
NUMBER 41.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1882.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

WE HAVE received a copy of the report of the Anjuman-i-Islamiya, Lahore, in connection with the memorial of the National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta on the condition of the Mahomedans. It generally supports the Calcutta Memorial, but it does not throw the whole blame upon the Government. It says—

Before, however, giving its opinion on the different causes enumerated by the Memorialists, that have depressed the condition of the Mahomedans, the Anjuman expressed its regret at the Bengal Memorialists putting all the blame on the shoulders of the Government and exonerating their co-religionists; as in reality the Mahomedans themselves are also to blame to some extent for their present wretched condition. The Mahomedans silently acquiesced in all administrative changes that were detrimental to their interests, without protest, and instead of loyally demanding that justice should be done to their rights, which have escaped the attention of the Government, entirely depended on the expectation that Government would itself make arrangements for them. On the other hand, Government naturally inferred from their silence that the Mahomedans are quite satisfied with all the changes that have been introduced and that like the other sections of the population they would also derive benefit from those changes; and thus their position continued to grow worse and worse. The Anjuman begs to assure its impartial Government that the accusation of "sitting with their arms folded" which is generally brought forward against them is entirely based on the above statement.

The present agitation will do good.

BABU LALITMOHUN CHATTERJEE, late a Deputy Magistrate, has forwarded to us a copy of a memorial, which he has submitted to the Viceroy, regarding his own case. It is this—Babu Lalit Mohun had served Government with approbation for more than 15 years, latterly he suffered mentally from excessive brain work, and more in a fit of passion than otherwise resigned the Government service. He now seems to regret his impulsive action. He had, however, prayed for a gratuity. The Government has accepted his resignation, but has given him no gratuity. The Government now denies that the Babu had tendered his resignation contingent upon a gratuity. The Babu says in his memorial:

That it will be seen from the correspondence, which has passed between your petitioner and the Government of Bengal on the subject, that his resignation was not pure and simple; if it had been so, your petitioner would not have raised the question of gratuity in his letter dated the 9th December 1879 and again in his letter dated the 18th December; copies of these letters are given in the appendix and marked G and H respectively. He did not, certainly in so many words say that his retirement was contingent upon gratuity, but it was not for him to dictate to Government. He submitted his request, and he was in hopes that some consideration would be shown to a servant, who had served Government faithfully and with approbation for fifteen years, whose mind had suffered from the constant strain put upon it in consequence of hard official work and who could not expect in his advanced years to begin life again.

As the Babu has still health and strength to serve Government, we think he ought to be restored to the service.

SOME VERY important correspondence respecting the opium traffic has been issued in the form of a Parliamentary paper. It is mainly composed of an exhaustive examination of the whole traffic furnished by the Government of India to the Home authorities. The most important of these conclusions is that "the total loss of the revenue at present derived from opium in Bengal would render the Government of India insolvent, and, on that account, any proposals which would involve the loss of so large a sum cannot be considered within the scope of practical politics." The above declaration, we hope, puts an end, once for all, to the so-called "humanitarian" agitation against the opium traffic.

THE CROPS in some districts of Bombay seem to have suffered from flood and the locusts. From Khandeish it is reported that "locusts have greatly damaged crops in many places, and measures are being taken for their destruction." From Ahmednagar, too, comes the report that "locusts are doing damage to the crops in Kopergaon, Sangamner, Akola, Nevassa, and Rahuri." The Nassick district has suffered from both floods and locusts, the report stating "that locusts continue," and further complaining of "damage from floods in several talukas."

In the Broach district the crops in low lying lands along the southern bank of the Nerbudda have been damaged by the late heavy flood.

It is again Mr. Nanabhai Haridas's turn to keep the bench of the Bombay High Court warm. It is stated that he has been appointed to act as a judge of the Bombay High Court in place of Mr. Justice Melvill, who proceeds to England on privilege leave this month. The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mundlik will act as Government pleader.

ON THE 18th ultimo the Arya Samaj, Lucknow, sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—"We most heartily congratulate your Excellency upon complete success of Her Majesty's arms in Egypt." The Private Secretary to the Viceroy telegraphed back:—"His Excellency desires me to convey his thanks to the Society for their loyal message." The Talukdars of Oudh have, through the Rajah Amir Hasan Khan of Mahmudabad, sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for submission to Her Majesty:—

The Talukdars of Oudh cannot adequately express their heart-felt joy at the complete collapse of the military revolt in Egypt, and the great triumph of the British arms. The war was undertaken to protect the Indian subjects of her Imperial Majesty, and we do not find words to express our gratitude to our beloved Sovereign. That she may live long in peace and happiness is the heart-felt prayer of her devoted subjects the Talukdars of Oudh."

TUESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Government Resolution on the annual report of the Patna Division for 1881-82, the salient points in which we will notice *seriatim*. The Resolution thus reviews the material condition of the people:

Under this head the Commissioner gives on the whole a fairly satisfactory account. The experienced Collector of Mozufferpore, Mr. Worsley, considers that the material condition of the people improved visibly during the year, and he appeals to the number and character of buildings and the comparatively well-fed appearance of the lower classes in support of this statement. The Commissioner is doubtful how far these circumstances can be taken as evidence of permanent improvement in the condition of the classes referred to; but they at all events indicate some present advance; and if fixity of tenure and fair rents will give stability to the well being of the agricultural classes, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes these measures will shortly be attained. The Collector of Sarun thinks the people of his district well off—better off in fact than their neighbors in some districts of the North-Western Provinces. They are, indeed, in debt; but Mr. Quinn is not prepared to say that the evils of indebtedness may not be exaggerated, and in this opinion the Commissioner is apparently disposed to agree. The Lieutenant-Governor prefers to retain the old belief that a load of debt does handicap a ryot in the struggle for existence in an overcrowded Indian district, and weakens the springs of industry. The people of Durbhanga have, in Mr. Boxwell's opinion, reached "a respectable average of rustic comfort," and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Tajpore has observed that granaries are everywhere well filled, that houses are being improved, and tanks and wells excavated. Such assurances of progress from a portion of Behar where progress was needed are especially gratifying. From Chumparun Mr. Edgar reports that, when he first visited the district in 1880, the contrast between its inhabitants and the people of Shahabad and Sarun "struck him painfully." It is therefore well to learn that within the short time that Mr. Edgar held charge of the district, "the material condition of the people had been greatly improved." The construction of the railway to Motihari had some effect in raising wages, and fair harvests also helped to better the condition of all classes. Still Mr. Edgar, who has now left the district, does not think things as satisfactory as they might be; and this he attributes more to defects in the land laws than to other causes. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that the Chumparun ryot is in a depressed condition; but he trusts that the extension of railway communication to the district will now stimulate trade, and that the energy, tact, and watchfulness of the district officers will check the agrarian abuses to which Mr. Edgar alludes until an amendment in the Rent-law shall supply the true remedy.

A more hopeful account is given of things south of the Ganges. In the Patna district "the improved condition of the people is said to be still apparent as in the past year." From Gya a similar report comes, and it is added that "the ryot is awaking to a sense of his rights there and beginning to assert them." In Shahabad the condition of the people has always been reported as much better than elsewhere in the Division, and ought not to be permanently injured by one unfavourable season. In these south Ganges districts *bouti* rents are more prevalent than in the districts north of the river, and opinions differ as to the value of the system. While one Collector ranks it with *thikadari* as an obstacle to all improvement, another says it was the saving of his district during the last bad year. It is unnecessary here to renew a threadbare discussion. It will be sufficient to say that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the *bouti* system is more suited to (as it is oftener found in) the earlier and ruder stages of agricultural communities, than to their latter development. With the advance of experience and know-

ledge the system becomes subordinate to the money rent system, and nothing should, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, be done to obstruct this process of natural change.

WE LEARN from the same Resolution that last year a native Joint-Stock Company, called the Sheik Ahmed Company, Limited, was formed in Behar to work the iron ore discovered in the Behar rock. The capital consists of Rs. 50,000 in 1,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. Over 700 shares have already been subscribed for. The manufacture of sugar is extending in Gya owing to facilities for irrigation afforded by the canals, and the saltpetre industry is reviving all over Behar, owing, doubtless, to the more lenient rules which the Inland Customs Department have now introduced.

THE RESOLUTION of Government contains the following remarks on the state of public feeling and the public press in Behar:

Mr. Halliday says the Behar public, were not particularly interested in any subjects, general or special, last year; and after the rent and census excitement of the preceding years, the respite must have been welcome. Certainly it could be said of few districts, as it is said of Gya, that the landholders there display a very general ignorance of the proposed rent bill. Still the year's retrospect is not totally devoid in this respect. The news that the salt-tax, had been reduced, and that there was to be no income tax, is said to have spread with unexampled quickness, which, if true, shows that Indian rural society possesses a greater degree of "conductivity" than Mr. Boxwell would give it credit for. The Collector of Sarun says the license-tax is cordially detested by those who have to pay it, which is not very surprising, nor, indeed, very damaging to the license-tax. "The Chowkidary Act," says the Commissioner, "is wonderfully unpopular, considering that the incidence of the tax is to our ideas, at least, very low, and that the machinery for its collection is supposed to be specially congenial to the native mind." The principle of the Act is good; and its application in many other parts of the country has been successful; it is the working of it in Behar which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, is defective. The great danger to be avoided is the nomination of uninfluential residents to the *punchayet*. As a rule, no resident of a lower caste than the majority of the villagers should be appointed a member except the *putwari*, who should invariably be a member. To appoint in a Brahmin or Rajpoot village men of lower castes to the *punchayet* is to court defeat. Such men have no influence, and failing, therefore to make objections they have often to pay up in person the tax for the whole village. With such men, or with men who bear expenses similar to theirs, the unpopularity of the tax is not so wonderful after all.

There are six newspapers published in Behar, three of which appear to be of the vernacular; and the Lieutenant-Governor welcomes the fact as a sign of the growing intellectual activity of the Province. The tone of the Behar Press is loyal, but its influence is not it is said, very extensive as yet.

THE RESOLUTION thus notices the new Kaithi system:

Finally, it is very satisfactory to find that the outcry against Kaithi has died out; that the most prejudiced of the old class of *amlas* and *mukhtars* have acquiesced in the change; and that a new school of Kaithi-knowing public servants and legal practitioners is springing up. Mr. Grierson's labours have done much to hasten this satisfactory result, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the important dictionary of Behar dialects, upon which Messrs. Grierson and Herne are now engaged, will consolidate the progress that has been made, and extend the knowledge of Eastern Hindi.

With reference to the above we repeat that the new Kaithi system is wholly a mistake.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR makes the following remarks on the working of the outstall system:

The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the administration of the outstall system in the Patna Division is being placed on a satisfactory footing. He finds that during the last year a considerable reduction in the number of licensed shops has been effected, and a "re-adjustment made in the location of outstalls"—the principles, in fact, which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to see carried into effect in outstall administration. If, notwithstanding such provisions against an abuse of the system, the consumption of country spirits increases, it is legitimate conclusion to draw that the result is not due to any improper forcing of intoxicating liquor upon the people, but to the general prosperity of the country, and to the liking of the lower classes of the people for a stimulant which, after all, has been shown to be weak and harmless when taken in moderation.

We are sorry we cannot concur with His Honor. From a Hindu point of view we object to the very use of intoxicating liquor even in moderation.

THE RESOLUTION contains the following remarks on the conduct of the zemindars:

The Commissioner has nothing special to remark this year regarding the individual action of leading zemindars. It is difficult, he says, to make any statement that will be true of all; but perhaps Mr. Worsley's remark regarding the Mozufferpore zemindars might be fairly applied to the class—"respectful and loyal towards the Government and its

officers, and more or less selfish in the treatment of their ryots." No event during the year attracted unfavourable notice to the action of any of the great proprietors; while the Maharaja of Hutwah is commended for his liberality and the intelligent interest he takes in public affairs.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

THE SHOCK of an earthquake was felt at Kashmir, on the 13th instant. It lasted 30 seconds. Heavy rain had been falling on that and the previous day.

IN ADDITION to the issue of Indian postal notes, sanction has been granted for the purchase of a number of one-pound notes issued by the English Postal Department for introduction into India at current rates of exchange.

THE SURVEY of the Panama Canal route has been finished. The route has been cleared of trees, and a contract for eight miles will be soon concluded. Latest advices report that the work will commence in November on the Atlantic side and that the first eight miles will be excavated in a year and a half, at a cost of two million dollars. The preliminary work has already cost ten million dollars.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT is considering a very important question, namely, whether the tributary states of Orissa are or are not a part of British India. A Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court decided, not a long ago, that the Tributary Mahals are not a part of British India.

THE OLD form of the jury system appears to prevail at Mauritius, and jurymen are sequestered or detained until they agree to a verdict. A public meeting has recently been held at Port Louis for the purpose of adopting a petition to Government, "praying for such an amendment of the law as will admit of jurymen going to their homes after the postponement of trials, instead of being sent as now to hotels in charge of ushers to the Court."

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS gives the following particulars of the latest scandal in connection with the employment of Indian coolies in French colonies:

A vessel, laden with Indians on their way back from Guadeloupe to Pondicherry, recently arrived at Port Louis in a deplorable state. This ship—the *Copenhagen* by name—had called at the Mauritius for provisions, medicines, water, and other necessities, and while she was in port, no fewer than six coolies died on board. Unfortunately she sailed for India before an order issued by the Lieutenant-Governor that she would be inspected by officers of the Government could be carried out. It is, however, confidently stated that 512 Indians embarked on the *Copenhagen*, and that before she left Mauritius, no fewer than fifty-two had died. The cause of this excessive mortality is unknown, but the fact that when she reached Mauritius she was in want of all the necessities of life speaks for itself, while the large number of coolies who are alleged to have been on board is indicative of overcrowding—in fact, it suggests that the horrors of the middle passage have been repeated on a small scale.

Will the Indian Government make no enquiry into the matter?

IT IS stated that a crystal mine has been discovered in Ulwar, about a mile from the Railway Station. The specimens which have been found do not weigh more than five or six ounces, but one of a good class. It is supposed that when the mine is dug deeper, larger pieces will be obtained.

THE MADRAS MAIL notices an umbrella procession through some of the principal streets of the Black Town. The streets were illuminated with torches and blue lights and offerings were made to the umbrellas, by the Hindu residents of almost every house. The umbrellas, seven in number, were made of silk and embroidered with lace.

THURSDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Burdwan that a splendid throne of gold has been prepared by two native artists of Calcutta for His Highness the Maharaja. The names of the artists are Harokumar Roy and Kamulkumar Roy. There are 7000 tollabs of gold in the throne, and it is exquisitely decorated with Vignette work on all sides. On the top of the back there is the Maharaja's crest surmounted with magnificent jewels of great beauty. The polish and workmanship do great credit to native workmanship. We are not told what has been the total cost of this work.

A CORRESPONDENT at Debanundpore in the Hooghly District writes:

Last year about this time I wrote to you complaining of the hardships under which this and neighbouring villages labored. A year has rolled over our heads without bringing us any relief except a grant of a paltry sum of Rs. 115 for the repair of a road. The real danger which stares us in the face and will afflict us, as the dry season approaches, is the prospect of a water famine. In the hot season the distress which men and beasts suffer is most heart-rending. The late Lieutenant-Governor held out hopes to us that the completion of the Selimabad and Jungtee Canal schemes will remove every difficulty, but from what we see this hope is not likely to be fulfilled. Nothing short of a scheme which will divert the waters of the Damodar into the Sarwasuti and Kananduy will obviate the approaching crisis. The suffering this year, it is feared, will be more severe than at any time before, for the

simple reason that the rains have been scanty this year, and unless some steps be taken in hand in time, nothing will avert the impending calamity.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT informs us that the removal of the Post Office from Rajhat to Pelba, a police station, has caused to the whole community thereabout great inconvenience. The reason urged for the removal is that in consequence of there being a police station at the last-named place Government money in the Post Office, which receives Saving Banks deposits and money-order remittances, will be more secure. Our correspondent says that this is a mere blind. The people have applied to the Post Master General for a separate Post Office at Debanundpore.

WE HAVE received the following account of some villages in the Nuddea District with a request to invite the attention of the district authorities to their deplorable condition:

There are three villages in the Nuddea district, two named Simulia and Nischintapore in the Bongong sub-division, and the 3rd named Srinuggur in the Ranaghat sub-division. These were at one time very populous and flourishing, but since the malaria outbreak of 1845 they have been depopulated partly by death and partly by desertion. It so happens that the deserted houses and tracts have been overgrown with jungles which give shelter to tigers and other wild beasts. Nobody dares pass through these deserted tracts even in broad day light without risk to his life. The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal and the Sub-divisional Officer of Bongong visited these villages in March last, and the last named officer observing the insecure condition of the remnant of the villagers issued a perwana to the effect that the inhabitants in conjunction with the gantidar should clear the jungles. To defray the expenses of this work the poor people had to sell their household utensils, but it soon appeared that their means were not sufficient for the work. In last February the inhabitants of Simulia applied to the Deputy Magistrate of Bongong and the local Road Cess Committee for some grant for a pathway in the village and the grant they received was Rs. 10. There is a school in this village established by the villagers, but owing to irregularity in payment of teachers and the want of a school house, the institution is on the verge of extinction. Is there no help for this state of things?

THE ANNUAL PUNNA ceremony on account of the Bhowal estates, which took place on the 17th September last, was availed of for a local self-government meeting at Joydebpore, where most of the neighbouring zamindars and others were present. Besides the usual business it was resolved among other things to forward a memorial through the District Magistrate for the concession to Joydebpore of the privilege of a Local Board comprising the three thannas of Tangy, Kaligunge, and Kapashin.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the prospectus of a public hall and library at Chittagong. We wish the project every success.

A CORRESPONDENT at Baroon in the Gya District writes:

We have had continuous showers since yesterday (29th September). This downpour though not very heavy has brought hope to the downcast cultivators whose transplanted seedlings were turning yellow. It has also lowered the temperature which is not a small advantage. The rains this year have been very scanty and the prospects of the crops and the health of the district were most indifferent, cholera and bowel-complaints were raging most fearfully. There is a want of drinking water for cattle in many villages within a few miles of this place. All the *indars*, tanks and nullahs are as dry as in June or July. Only the places which are watered by the Soane and its canals are better off. These canals have been a great blessing this year, and have been the means of saving the villages they irrigate.

FRIDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

WE ARE requested to inform the members of the Indian Club, that the Club House, 6 Bankshall Street, has been duly furnished and that it is now open every day from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WE LEARN from our Gossain Durgapur correspondent who was at Kushtea that there was a fracas there between a Muktear and two police constables. The Muktear complained to the Magistrate of being assaulted by two constables for remonstrating with them for taking a man into custody, who was putting up with him on the pretext of his being drunk and incapable. The police have petitioned the Magistrate for the transfer of the case to a Deputy Magistrate, as they will cite the Sub-Divisional Officer as a witness, and have also represented that they can not get any legal aid on account of a combination among Pleaders and Muktears. Mr. Anderson, the Sub-Divisional Officer, has asked the District Magistrate to send a Deputy to Kushtea to try the case. The Muktear has submitted a counter petition.

PROFESSOR Leone Levi estimates the income of the working classes in England at £436,000,000 a year, and that of the middle and higher classes at £564,000,000, the expenditure being £453,000,000 and £454,000,000 respectively. The working classes are credited with spending 80 per cent on necessities and 20 per cent on luxuries, the middle and higher classes 86 and 14 per cent respectively.

LADY HAVELOCK, the widow of the distinguished soldier, Sir Henry Havelock, died at her residence, Kensington-park-gardens, a few days ago, at the age

of seventy-three. She was the daughter of Dr. Marshman.

IT IS now definitely announced that Sir Madhava Rao has resigned the Ministership of Baroda. This is much to be regretted.

WE LEARN from the *Behar Herald* that the Maharaja of Durbhanga intends publishing the whole of the Ramayan in the Maithil language. Jonukpore, the birth-place of Sita, the model wife of Ram Chandra, is about 34 miles off Durbhanga, where annually a fair is still held in honor of that event, which is visited by about 20 thousand people. Dhanukha is another place very close to it, and about 6 miles off Jonakpur. It is so called from the bending of the celebrated Dhanuk (Bow) by Ram Chandra when he married the daughter of the king of Jonakpore. It is beyond the territory of the British Government. It is under the Nepal Government.

WE HAVE much pleasure in taking from the *Statesman* the following account of Newab Abdul Lutief's journey through the Indian continent:

Nawab Abdool Lutef, Khan Bahadur, is now doing Madras after visiting Poona and Hyderabad. At Poona he was the guest of the Honble Mahomed Ali Rogay, and was feted not only by the Mahomedan but the Jewish, as well as the elite of European society, Sir James Ferguson included. At Hyderabad, it is unnecessary to add, he was received with open arms, and treated like a prince by the Nizam and his nobles. During his stay there, he was the guest of his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, who gave a public banquet in his honor. He was also granted the special privilege of a visit to his Highness the Nizam (who is never visible to the public except during the *Eed* festival). Nawab Abdool Lutef also had the pleasure of being entertained at the first dinner of the Nizam Club, lately established. Another public body in Hyderabad, called the *Anjuman-i-Akhwan-us-safa*, held a public meeting at which Nawab Abdool Lutef delivered an address in Urdu on Mahomedan education and improvement, in the presence of a large audience of five hundred Mahomedans, who listened attentively, and subsequently entertained him at a public dinner, where covers were laid for one hundred members. At Madras, he is the guest of Nawab Mahboob Ali Khan, Bahadur, a relation of the late Nawab of the Carnatic. On his way from Goelburga to Madras, the Nawab Abdool Lutef met Sir T. Madhava Rao, and they travelled together to Madras.

SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold a Levee at Calcutta on Thursday, the 7th December, and Her Excellency Lady Ripon a Drawing-room on Tuesday the 12th idem.

THERE WERE 225 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 30th September, of which 6 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 77 from fever, 28 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents, 13 from phthisis and asthma, 32 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born, 62 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 26 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 12. The average of daily mortality was 32.1

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office:

The Queen has approved of two native officers and one non-commissioned officer of each Native Regiment in Egypt visiting England, and they will be accompanied by two British officers of Indian Contingent. General Macpherson will arrange details.

A LOCKSMITH at Dindigal in Madras has the reputation of having a first-class establishment, where locks of superior quality are manufactured. The quality of the locks made up has obtained for him the name of the Madura or Indian Chubb. His Excellency the Governor in course of his tour inspected the establishment and was of opinion that the work done was exceptionally good, and that a large sum of money might be saved to the State, if greater encouragement were given to the manufacture of locks and other articles that are made up in the districts. We entirely concur.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Newab Mahabat Khan of Junaghur, Bombay. He was an intelligent and amiable prince. About three years ago we believe he was in Calcutta and mixed with the native gentlemen here freely.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following:

We are glad to notice the publication in Calcutta of a biography, in Bengali of the venerated founder of the Muhammadan College of Hooghly, Muhammad Mohsin. The biographer is Mr. Pramatha Nath Mitra, who has performed his task with much literary skill and good taste. The price of the book, which is published at the Canning Library, Calcutta, is only four annas. We agree with the *Hindoo Patriot* that the name of Muhammad Mohsin deserves to be embalmed in the memory of all Bengalis, whether Hindus or Muhammadans; and it will be gratifying to all those who desire to see religious hatreds die out in India, that the *vates sacer* of the great Muhammadan has been found in a Hindu author.

THE SAME JOURNAL has the following remarks on the proposed self-government cess:

There is already in Bengal a road cess and a public works cess, a considerable amount of municipal taxation, and altogether a steadily advancing tendency to take the money out of the pockets of the people by the aid of either "local" or "provincial" agency. With an ignorant and impressionable population, there may be some advantage in transferring to

the shoulders of local boards the odium that is naturally attached to the tax-gatherer, provided the actual additional taxation is not so heavy as to expose the dodge. But this policy can hardly be that of the present Government of India, which is so indifferent to the feelings of its tax-payers as deliberately to prefer direct to indirect taxation in its general fiscal policy. And the actual additional taxation that must certainly be involved by the scheme requiring a paid office-establishment in every sub division of the Empire, will be so enormous as to cause the greatest dissatisfaction to the tax-payers. We are glad to observe that the importance of this consideration has already attracted the attention of the class of educated Indians who are qualified to form an opinion on such subjects :—

The *Hindoo Patriot* for July 31, nontely and justly observes :—

"We do not like the idea of taxing the dumb millions in the name of self-government, though a few hundreds of our countrymen may enjoy the pleasure of imposing and levying the rate." The man who has been accustomed to pay ten rupees a year in taxes will cry out when he finds that eight rupees paid to a Local Board and eight rupees paid to Government amount together to a great deal more than ten rupees; and he will soon learn that the parting with the first eight rupees is no less bitter than the parting with the second eight rupees, although the former is levied by a Local Board.

A tax is a tax by whomsoever levied.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following telegraphic account of the labours of the Education Commission in Madras :

Madras, October 5.—The Education Commission commenced its public sittings on Wednesday. The first day was chiefly devoted to communications from and evidence of high officials and important bodies, including the senior member of the Governor's Council, the senior member of the Revenue Board, the ten Catholic prelates of Southern India; Bishop Colgan and two lady witnesses. The evidence pointed to the necessity of a large extension of education by means of grants in aid. To-day the Principal of the Presidency College blew a great counterblast against the Missionaries, and stigmatised their recent agitation as hollow, selfish and unprincipled. He admitted, however, that the present departmental system cramps the education as regards the course of studies, text books, etc., and would like to see all schools below the college course eventually made over to private bodies. He was under examination from eleven to four o'clock. The Secretary to the Church Mission Society gave an enlightened statement as to the necessity for Muhammadans first learning their own religion before they enter our schools. He would have the Muhammadan indigenous schools recognised and improved by the department instead of being ignored by it. He regarded an Education Act as the only possible means of protecting private effort from departmental caprices and vexatious interference. A native deputy inspector of schools gave evidence on the absolute perfection of the existing system and the high merits of the department.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of the new Delhi paper entitled the *Delhi Imperial*. We wish it success.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Mr. W. P. Davis, District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea. He was for some time Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. He was an able and energetic officer. He did good work during the famine of 1866.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Speech of Mr. O'Donnell in the House of Commons on the grievances of India, delivered on the 14th August 1882. 2. First Annual Report of the Meerut Association for 1881-82. 3. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for August 1882 and five months from 1st April to 31st August 1882. 4. Second and third Annual Reports of the Ghatesswara Friends' Library for the years 1880 and 1881. 5. Telegraph Guide. Parts I and II for October 1882. 6. Proceedings of the 5th and 6th meetings of the inhabitants of Bali on Local Self-Government, and the separation of the town from the Howrah Municipality. 7. Report on the Excise Department of British Burma for 1881-82. 8. Report on the Forest Administration in the Central Provinces for 1881-82. 9. Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan (Popular Edition) published by Brojendra Lal Das, Vol. I No. 1. 10. Sahitya Sopan or steps to Bengali Literature, parts I and II. By Surrut Chunder Chowdhry. 11. Messrs Dickinson and Co.'s monthly price list of printing paper, and cards &c. for October 1882. 12. Annual Report of the Joynuggur Reading Club for 1879-80. 13. The Oriental Miscellany for October 1882. 14. Arya Darshan, a Bengali monthly, Vol. VII, Nos 10 and 11. 15. Acharya. Do Vol. I Nos. 10 and 11. 16. Bunga Bundhu. Do. Vol. I No. 1. 17. Prospectus of the British Indian Ice Co. Limited.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, October 3.—The latest advices from Egypt state that Sir Garnet Wolseley is expected to leave for England on October 20th. Action is to be taken immediately with respect to the scheme for the reorganization of the Egyptian Army. The Duke of Connaught reviewed yesterday the Indian troops at the Abassieh barracks. His Royal Highness expressed great satisfaction at the men's appearance. Refugees are returning to Egypt wholesale.

4.—The Indian Troops, previous to their departure from Cairo, were reviewed by Sir Garnet Wolseley. The following are the regiments which it has been decided are to remain in Egypt. The eighteenth, thirty-fifth, thirty-eighth, forty-second, forty-sixth, forty-ninth, and half the fiftieth, the fifty-third, first Battalion sixtieth, the seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, and seventy-ninth regiments, besides the 9th Dragoon Guards and the 19th Hussars. The remainder of the troops return home before the end of this month. Baker Pasha recommends that the new Egyptian Army be composed of foreign Mahomedans, the Gendarmierie of Albanians and the police of local natives.

5.—The 20th and 29th Bengal Infantry will embark on board the *Serapis* at Suez to-day for India. General Macpherson and Staff will embark on the 14th instant. The embarkation of British troops for Home commenced to-day, and will go on continually until completed. The British troops at Cairo will parade to-day for the purpose of saluting the Holy Carpet previous to leaving for Mecca. General Dörner has replaced Sir John Adye during the latter's absence in England. The *Times* publishes a telegram from Egypt stating that documentary proofs exists of Arab's complicity in the massacres at Alexandria. Mr. Wahab, who accompanied Colquhoun in his travels, died at Suez.

6.—Tenders are invited for October 10th for a 4 per cent Indian Debenture Loan of two millions sterling redeemable at par in two years. The Corporation of the City of London has voted addresses to Sir G. Wolseley and Admiral Seymour. Mr. Dillon has promised to reconsider his intention of retiring from Parliament. The ceremony of saluting the Holy Carpet, at Cairo yesterday, was imposing. The Indian troops escorted the carpet as far as the station.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1882.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE Municipal elections are over. Calcutta is at rest. For the last two months the town was in a ferment. The excitement was chiefly due to the exertions of the candidates for elections, and their agents or partizans, but gradually it seized a large number of the electors. In some wards we might say it rose to fever heat. The electioneering dodges and pleasantries of the United Kingdom were also imitated. The chronicles of the Municipal electioneering campaign in Calcutta for 1882, if they could be faithfully produced, would indeed be both interesting and edifying. As previously announced the elections were made on Monday last, the 2nd instant. We give the results as given in the reports of our morning contemporaries with a few corrections here and there. The following is a list of the present Commissioners :—

Ward No. 1.—	Babu Sarodachurn Mitter,
Do. 2.—	" Sham Lal Mitter,
Do. 3.—	" Nemychurn Bysack,
Do. 4.—	" Girinder Kumar Dutt,
Do. 5.—	" Kallynath Mitter,
Do. 6.—	" Nemychurn Bose,
Do. 7.—	" Omortolal Mitter,
Do. 8.—	" Joygovind Law,
Do. 9.—	" Dr. Rajendralala Mitra,
Do. 10.—	" Babu Lalmadhub Mookerjee,
Do. 11.—	" Radharomun Mitter,
Do. 12.—	" Hon. Kristodas Pal,
Do. 13.—	" Babu Bhubunmohun Sircar,
Do. 14.—	" Promothoath Bose,
Do. 15.—	" Babu Sreenath Chunder,
Do. 16.—	" Romacanto Sein,
Do. 17.—	" C. C. Dutta,
Do. 18.—	" Modhusundun Dutt,
Do. 19.—	" Nobin Chunder Bural,
Do. 20.—	" R. Juarain Dutt,
Do. 21.—	" Dr. Jogobandho Bose,
Do. 22.—	" Babu Probodchunder Mullick,
Do. 23.—	" Charuchurn Mullick,
Do. 24.—	" Babu Sreenath Ghose,
Do. 25.—	" Goneschunder Chunder,
Do. 26.—	" Sreenath Dass,
Do. 27.—	" Babu Jogeshchunder Dutt,
Do. 28.—	" Nobinchunder Bose,
Do. 29.—	" Babu Prannath Pandit,
Do. 30.—	" John Hart Esquire,
Do. 31.—	" T. A. Mendes Esq.,
Do. 32.—	" Mr. Fuzloor Rohomon,
Do. 33.—	" Babu Preonath Dutt,
Do. 34.—	" Gopeenath Mookerjee,
Do. 35.—	" Moulvi Ahmed,
Do. 36.—	" Babu Gokulchunder Dhur,
Do. 37.—	" Surendranath Bannerjee,
Do. 38.—	" Dr. E. W. Chambers,
Do. 39.—	" Moulvie Serrajul Islam,
Do. 40.—	" Mr. R. Barton West,
Do. 41.—	" Babu Kanyelal Dey,
Do. 42.—	" Mr. A. M. Bose,
Do. 43.—	" Mr. T. H. Wilson,
Do. 44.—	" Rev. Dr. K. M. Bannerjee,
Do. 45.—	" Babu Kallychurn Bannerjee,
Do. 46.—	" Babu Kallymohun Doss,
Do. 47.—	" Mr. T. W. Babanau,
Do. 48.—	" Babu Shishircocomar Ghose,

The following is a list of candidates likely to be elected :

Ward No. 1.—	Dr. Rajendralala Mitra (disqualified)	357
Do. 2.—	Babu Gopalal Mitter	316
Do. 3.—	" Nilmony Mitter	112
Do. 4.—	" Bejoykissen Dutt	418
Do. 5.—	" Doyalchunder Dutt	397
Do. 6.—	" Kumudkissen Mitter	576
Do. 7.—	" Kallynath Mitter	403
Do. 8.—	" Omortolal Mitter	483
Do. 9.—	" Joygovind Law	427
Do. 10.—	" Lalmadhub Mookerjee	971
Do. 11.—	" Lulbehary Bysack	892
Do. 12.—	" Kumar Devendranarain Roy	612
Do. 13.—	" Hon. Kristodas Pal	1,287
Do. 14.—	" Babu Bhubunmohun Sircar	700
Do. 15.—	" Woomakant Sen	487

Do. Do. 7.—	" Joggermath Khannah	888
Do. Do. 8.—	" Sreenath Chunder	638
Do. Do. 9.—	" Praunath Dutt	418
Do. Do. 10.—	" Modhusundun Dutt	695
Do. Do. 11.—	" Lalmodhun Ghose	611
Do. Do. 12.—	" Nobinchunder Boral	205
Do. Do. 13.—	" Probodchunder Mullick	615
Do. Do. 14.—	" Surendranath Das	610
Do. Do. 15.—	" Goroodas Bannerjee	449
Do. Do. 16.—	" T. A. Mendes	277
Do. Do. 17.—	" Babu M. N. Mullick	254
Do. Do. 18.—	" Goneschunder Chunder	248
Do. Do. 19.—	" Jogeshchunder Dutt	559
Do. Do. 20.—	" Nobinchunder Bose	288
Do. Do. 21.—	" John Hart	386
Do. Do. 22.—	" H. W. Hallett	298
Do. Do. 23.—	" Babu Prannath Pandit	280
Do. Do. 24.—	" Moulvi Fuzl Rohomon	447
Do. Do. 25.—	" Babu Sitanath Doss	376
Do. Do. 26.—	" T. O. Ledli	355
Do. Do. 27.—	" Moulvi Ahmed	562
Do. Do. 28.—	" Babu Surendranath Bannerjee	443
Do. Do. 29.—	" A. T. Abdul Rohomon	407
Do. Do. 30.—	" Moulvi Zohoorul Haq	28
Do. Do. 31.—	" Moulvi Serrajul Islam	278
Do. Do. 32.—	" Mr. H. C. Chick	224
Do. Do. 33.—	" Babu Kanyelal Dey	149
Do. Do. 34.—	" Mr. M. P. Gasper	125
Do. Do. 35.—	" Mr. H. E. M. James	89
Do. Do. 36.—	" Hon. H. J. Reynolds	131
Do. Do. 37.—	" Mr. F. W. Peterson	100
Do. Do. 38.—	" Dr. K. M. Bannerjee	96
Do. Do. 39.—	" Mr. T. W. Babanau	38
Do. Do. 40.—	" W. H. McGowan	28

* These candidates have been officially declared to be elected.

It will be seen from the above that 24 old Commissioners have gone out. We give their names below :

Babu Saroda Churn Mitter—	Pleader.
" Sham Lal Mitter—	Ditto.
" Nemy Churn Bysack—	Doctor.
" Girindra Kumar Dutt—	Landholder.
" Nemy Churn Bose—	Attorney-at-Law.
Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra—	late Director of Wards Institution.
Babu Radha Romun Mitter—	Contractor.
" Promotho Nath Bose—	Attorney-at-Law.
" Roma Kant Sen—	Merchant.
Mr. C. C. Dutt—	Barrister-at-Law.
Babu Raj Narayan Dutt—	late Native Superintendent of Salkes Salt Golas.
Dr. Joggo Bandhoo Bose—	Doctor.
Babu Charoo Chunder Mullick—	Landholder.
" Sreenath Ghose—	ex-Vice-Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.
" Sreenath Dass—	Pleader.
" Gocool Chunder Dhur—	Attorney-at-Law.
Dr. E. W. Chambers—	Doctor.
Mr. Barton West—	Badsham Brothers.
Mr. A. M. Bose—	Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. T. H. Wilson—	Attorney-at-Law.
Babu Kally Churn Banerjee—	Pleader.
" Kally Mohun Das—	Ditto.
" Shishir Kumar Ghose—	Editor.
" Preonath Dutt—	Landholder.

The new men, who are likely to come in, are as follows :

Babu Gopal Lal Mitter—	Pleader.
" Nilmony Mitter—	Engineer.
" Bijoy Kissen Dutt—	Landholder.
" Doyal Chand Dutt—	Bankian.
" Kumud Kissen Mitter—	Landholder.
" Lal Behary Bysack—	Articled Clerk to an Attorney.
Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy—	Landholder.
Babu Uma Kant Sen—	Landholder.
" Joggermath Khanna—	Broker.
" Praunath Dutt—	Landholder.
Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose—	Barrister-at-Law.
Dr. Gurn Das Banerjee—	Pleader.
Mr. M. C. Mullick—	Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. H. W. Hallett—	Watts & Co.
Babu Sitanath Das—	Landholder.
Mr. T. C. Ledlie—	Deputy Registrar, High Court.
Babu Surendra Nath Doss—	Attorney-at-Law.
Mr. A. F. Abdul Rohman—	Barrister-at-Law.
Moulavi Zahoorul Haq—	Landholder.
Mr. H. C. Chick—	Attorney-at-Law.
Mr. M. C. Gasper—	Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. H. E. M. James—	Postmaster-General, Bengal.
Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds—	Member, Board of Revenue.
Mr. F. W. Peterson—	Deputy Assay Master, Mint.
Mr. W. H. MacGowan—	

Of course the list we have given above is not absolutely correct. Objections have been taken to many votes in almost all wards, and they are being heard and disposed of by the Chairman. If the objections prevail in narrowly contested wards, some old and useful Commissioners such as Babu Preonath Dutt may be returned. Regarding the exclusion of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra on a technical point of law, we will not now say more than this—it is a public calamity.

Of the new Commissioners likely to be returned sixteen are natives and eight Europeans.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE August number of the *Contemporary Review* contains three articles on the Salvation Army, the first by General Booth, the second by Mr. Francis Power Cobbe, and the third by the Rev. Randall T. Davidson. The history and statistics of the Salvation Army given by General Booth are very interesting. The General writes :

Some seventeen years ago I came to London almost a stranger to its vast artisan population. I saw that they were without God, and I began in one of the great East End

thoroughfares to do what I could as a preacher of the Gospel for their salvation. I had already had sixteen years' experience as a Methodist minister, and had been privileged to see so many thousands of hearts subdued beneath the power of the old-fashioned Gospel, that I was certain it only needed to be brought to bear upon these outlying masses to prove its efficiency for the salvation of the very worst of them. But how to get at them with it, that was the question; and upon that question, be it well understood, we consider we are still at work, for each success attained serves but as an incentive to seek for more and as a guide how to attain more.

I have not been disappointed. The old Gospel from the very first produced the old results. In a very few weeks after I took my stand, Bible in hand, amongst the jeering crowds of the Mile End Road, I had around me a valiant company of witnesses for Christ, recruited from amongst these masses, and the little one has steadily grown through all the seventeen years' of conflict up to the present Army, with its 320 corps, its 760 officers entirely employed in the work, its 6,200 services every week, its audiences of thousands and tens of thousands, generally the largest regularly gathered in any town it enters, and in most cases overtaxing the capacity of the largest buildings that can be secured.

As to the doctrines of the Salvationists and their *modus operandi* General Booth says:

We believe the three creeds of the Church with all our heart. We believe every word of the Communion Service, and we go about denouncing the wrath of God against sinners just as people must who really believe that all these things are true. We have often been reproached, in fact, because we dwell so much upon what are often called "dark" truths, instead of joining in the popular chorus of excuse for iniquity, and sweetness and love for everybody; but we believe the greatest possible kindness to a man who is doing wrong and going to hell is to tell him so in the plainest and most urgent language that can be used. Once stopped and turned from his evil way, he will soon find out for himself all the loveliness of the great salvation.

We teach men to expect salvation from the guilt of sin the moment that, turning from it to God, they trust him to receive and pardon them. We teach the new convert that God is able and willing perfectly to purge his heart from all its evil tendencies and desires the moment the soul, longing for this perfect deliverance from sin, trusts Him for it all. We urge the people not to rest until God has thus cleansed the thoughts of their hearts by the inspiration of His Holy Spirit, so that they may perfectly love Him and worthily magnify His holy name. And we assure them that no matter how severely they may be tempted, how full of frailty and liable to error and to falling away they may be in themselves, God will preserve them blameless, and cause them everywhere to triumph as long as they fully trust and obey Him.

We teach that sin is sin, no matter who commits it, and that there cannot be sin without Divine displeasure, even if it be in His own children. And we teach that there is a real, constant, and perfect deliverance from sin provided by the Lord Jesus Christ, which all men are responsible either for accepting or rejecting.

We teach all saved men and women that they ought to lay down their very lives for the salvation of others; that being followers of Christ means sacrificing all our own interests and enjoyments and possessions—our lives in fact—to save a rebel world, and that whoever does not so bear the Cross has no right to expect the Crown.

Our training of converts is, of course, based on this theory. The moment any man, woman, or child, kneeling at the front row in one of our barracks, professes to have received the remission of sins through faith in Christ, we require them to stand up and tell the audience what the Lord has done for them. This, in itself, is a test of the genuineness of the work; seeing that this first testimony, as well as the public surrender to God, made by coming forward to the front, is witnessed by old companions in sin, members of a man's household, or workmates.

The professed convert's name and address is registered, and where our plan of organization is perfectly worked he is at once placed under the care of a sergeant, whose duty it is to see that he comes up to all the services he is able to attend or else to report him to the captain for visitation. The new convert is expected to put an "S" on each collar, or something of the kind, at once, and thus show his colours wherever he goes. It is of course explained to him at the penitential form, if he does not know it beforehand, that we require him to give up the use of intoxicating drink altogether, and he soon finds that we look upon tobacco and finery in dress as little less objectionable.

The converts are expected to take their place forthwith in every open-air meeting and procession, and on or near the platform in every meeting indoors, and to use every possible opportunity of service, in singing, speaking, prayer, door-keeping, selling of *The War Cry*, visiting—in short, to become soldiers. To all who so conduct themselves a soldier's pass or certificate is issued, renewable quarterly. Those who for three months conduct themselves in a satisfactory manner are to be passed from the general roll, on which all recruits are entered, on to the roll of efficient.

The organization of the Army is thus described:

Our plan of organization, moreover, makes every soldier in some degree an officer, charged with the responsibility of so many of his townfolk, and expected to carry on the war against the streets, street, or part of a street allotted to his care. Around every corps, in like manner, will be mitted a portion of the country, and every village will be placed under the care of a sergeant until a corps be established in it under commissioned officers.

The country is divided into some thirteen divisions, each under the command of a Major, whose duty is not only to direct and inspect the operations of all the corps already established; but to see to the extension of the war to new localities, to the calling out of new officers, and to the removal of either officers or soldiers, who have ceased to be fit for their position.

Each corps is under the command of a Captain, assisted by one or two Lieutenants, who are entirely employed in and supported by the Army, and whose duty is not only to do their best by conducting services outdoors and in, and by visitation of those already enlisted; but ceaselessly to plan and operate for the salvation of the whole population committed to their charge.

These captains and lieutenants are removed from one corps to another every six months or thereabouts, in order to avoid the danger of settlement into old ruts, or of a too strong attachment on the part of either the officer or soldier to person or place, rather than to God and the war.

The system of government is absolutely military. The property of the Army is held for its exclusive use by the General for the time being, under the terms of a deed enrolled in Chancery on the 7th of August, 1875. The solicitors of the Army, Messrs. Whittington, Son, & Barker, 3, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., hold in their possession the deeds and a complete schedule of all property standing in the General's name. Each corps has its treasurer and secretary, to whom, as well as to the Captain, everything connected with the local finances is well known. The officers receive no salary until all other local expenses, such as rent, gas, &c., are met. The books of the corps are examined from time to time by the Major and by officers from headquarters, who have, however, nothing further to do with the local finances. Each division has its fund for divisional extension, administered by a local treasurer and secretary under the direction of the Major. The general fund of the Army, out of which the expenses of the staff, the salaries and expenses of the Majors, the first cost of opening new stations, the support and travelling expenses of cadets, and all the other multiplied costs of management, are met, is sustained by subscriptions and donations from persons of all religious denominations, amounting last year in all to only some £21,000, and is accounted for under the constant supervision and annual audit of Messrs. Beddow & Sons, chartered accountants, of 2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C. The General then furnishes the following particulars:

The publications of the Army, including *The War Cry* the *Little Soldier*, with a joint circulation of some 360,000 weekly, are not only a mighty power for the propagation of the Army's teaching, but will in time become a great source of income thereto.

The officers of the Army are drawn from the ranks. Those who prove the most valuable soldiers are recommended by their captains to headquarters, inspected and reported on by the Major, and if then able to answer, to the satisfaction of the General himself, a lengthy series of questions, they are invited to the Training Barracks at Clapton. Here a few weeks of East London work test their qualities and qualifications very severely, and meanwhile they are trained in conducting every branch of the service, carefully drilled, and taught the simplest way of conveying the great truths of the Bible to their people. The training given, however, does not purport to be much scholastic as spiritual; the great necessity continually pressed upon every one's attention being that of holiness of heart and life. Those who prove to be unfit for an officer's post are unhesitatingly sent back to their place in the ranks. The care exercised in selecting cadets, however, is such that this necessity does not often arise. Very few persons are received as officers who do not give up homes or positions more comfortable from a worldly point of view than the one they come to, so that the Army is pretty well secured against the ravages of self-seeking persons.

After from six weeks to three months' stay the cadet is suddenly despatched as a lieutenant to some captain in the field. Neither captain nor lieutenant has often many shillings in his pocket when he lands in a strange town to commence his work. Constant dependent on God for all his needs is a lesson often learnt amidst very hard surroundings. But so rapid and complete is the success generally gained now-a-days, that the officer's lot is not often one of great privation. Mob violence is becoming more and more unusual, as the Army's better known and understood by the authorities and the masses, and the officers are able to give their whole strength with little drawback to the service.

Each officer is expected to conduct from 19 to 25 meetings weekly, extending over 30 to 35 hours; to spend 18 hours in visiting from house to house, and to spare no possible effort besides for the good of souls. The utmost amount of salary to be drawn by a single man captain is 21s. weekly, by a woman captain 15s. and by a married captain 27s. with 1s. per week per child, so that the Army is never likely to be troubled with drones.

The work of an ordinary Sunday commences with a prayer meeting from 7 o'clock till 8. Then follow open-air meetings or marches from 10 till, from 2 to 3, and from 5.30 to 6.30, followed by indoor services from 11 to 12.15, 3 to 4.30, and 6.30 to 10. Upon extraordinary occasions the programme is varied by a march at 6 A.M., a mass meeting in the open air from 10 to 12.30, or a march after some of the indoor meetings.

The officer's position is, moreover, held simply, so to speak, by the sword, the unsuccessful man after sufficient trial being left without appointment. Moreover, as already pointed out, the officer who has for six months been winning the love of a corps and a town, is then removed, often at a very few days' notice, so that any little beginning of a selfish sentiment is checked, and the spirit of a united and single-eyed devotion maintained. An officer is, in short, expected to be an example of self-sacrifice for the salvation of the world.

We have not space for more extracts nor for a notice of the other two articles. We may, however, observe that the writers of both these articles attribute not a little the success of the Salvation Army to the intellectual powers of its leaders. Mr. Cobbe says:

To these two elements of success must be added the remarkable preaching powers of the woman who is, if I mistake not, the soul of whatever is best in the movement—Mrs. Booth. Her real eloquence, with all its quaint and even grotesque forms of pronunciation and grammar, and amazing fabrication of words (such, for example, as "Jumbleization" occurring in a very solemn argument), is a powerful engine of persuasion; but she possesses more than mere rhetoric, however varied and vivifying. She has an immense store of sound sense and practical experience, combined with a genuinely high ideal of life and duty. After listening to her many times for hours together, I have found myself bringing away more fresh and sound ideas, and less "padding," than from any series of discourses it has been my fate to hear for many a day.

The Rev. Mr. Davidson remarks:

Whatever be their errors in doctrine or in practice, I can only say that, after attending a large number of meetings of different kinds in various parts of London, I thank God from my heart that He has raised up to proclaim His message of Salvation the men and women who are now guiding the Army's work, and whose power of appealing to the hearts of their hearers is a gift from the Lord Himself. I am sorry for the Christian teacher, be he cleric or layman, who has listened to such addresses as those given by "General" Booth, Mrs. Booth, and by some five or six at least of their "staff officers," and has not asked for help that he may speak his message with the like straightforward ability and earnest zeal.

Such earnestness certainly deserves success. The Salvationists have in them something like the spirit of Chaitana and may well claim Indian sympathy.

THE UNIFICATION OF THE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

MR. A. O. HUME, late Senior Member of the North West Board of Revenue, who has identified himself with the people of this country, has addressed an important letter to the *Pioneer* on the subject of the unification of the Indian Judicial Service. We make no hesitation in giving it in *extenso*:

Native Judges.

SIR,—I believe that some reorganization of the lower grades of the Judicial Service of these Provinces is under consideration. Already the positions of the lower grades of Judges in Bengal and the Punjab have been considerably improved, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a similar, urgently required, reform will, before long, be carried out in these Provinces, which, in old days, were always ahead of, and not, as now, too generally, behind other Presidencies and Provinces in all matters of improved administration.

It is not now, however, with the desire of discussing the details of the probably impending reorganization of the Subordinate Judicial Service of these Provinces, that I venture to address you. This, and all that has been done, elsewhere in a like sense, are but as the payment of tithes of mint and cummin. What I wish to put forward for the consideration of Government and your European readers, is a very brief sketch of that substantial measure of reform in the judicial organization of the country, to which all the more enlightened and advanced natives, in all Presidencies, are looking forward.

There are, of course, differences in details, especially as to the definition of the word native, (a good many being disposed to frame this as comprehensively as I have done,) but still the scheme that I have to propound will be found to be, on the whole, a correct generalization of the native view throughout the Empire.

It is proposed to unify the entire judicial service subordinate to the High or Chief Court in each Province and Presidency.

To divide this service into the following grades:—

Name of Office.	Salary (p. m.)	
	when held by an European.	when held by a Native.
Senior Judges	3,000	2,000
Judges	2,500	1,666
Junior Judges	2,000	1,333
Assistant Judges	1,500	1,000
Sub-Judges, 1st Class		900
" 2nd Class		800
" 3rd Class		700
" 4th Class		600
" 5th Class		500
" 6th Class		400
Probationary Sub-Judges		300

Natives to include all persons without distinction of creed, caste, race or colour, born and domiciled in India.

No European to be appointed to any grade lower than that of Assistant Judge, and no European other than a member of the Covenanted Civil Service to be appointed to that or either of the three higher grades, for the present*. At first 1/4th, after 7 years 1/3rd, and after 14 years 1/2 of all vacancies occurring in the 4 higher grades to be filled by natives; not less than half of these to be drawn from the lower grades;

* Ultimately half the appointments reserved for Europeans to be given to Barristers of not less than 6 years practice. Some wish to raise this limit to 12 years, and so place all Barristers native and European on the same footing. But others point out that no English Barrister of 12 years' practice other than a failure would accept an appointment of Rs. 1,500 a month, and that really good men of even six years practice would only do this on account of what it led to. On the other hand, first class native pleaders of twelve years standing attracted by the comparative *otium cum dignitate* of the Bench, would gladly, in most cases, accept appointments of Rs. 1,000 a month. And were the limit in their case to be lowered, it would keep the best men out of the sub-judge class, as on this could hardly hope to rise, (even with the greatly improved rate of promotion that this scheme involves) in less than 12 to 15 years, to an assistant Judgeship.

+ Others desire to see the change introduced more rapidly and say 5 and 10 years.

and all not so drawn to be taken from amongst native Barristers and Pleaders of not less than twelve years' practice.

All grades below that of an Assistant Judge to be filled exclusively by promotion from the lower grades. Probationary Sub-Judges to be appointed entirely from native Pleaders or Barristers of not less than two years standing, and (2) (many urge) who have taken B. A. or B. L., or corresponding degrees. Probationary Sub-Judges after three years' service to be either confirmed and appointed to the 6th class, or removed.

Vacancies in High Court Judgeships to be filled in rotation from the following classes:—

- 1 European Senior Judges, and Judges.
- 2 Native Senior Judges, and Judges.
- 3 European Barristers of not less than ten years' practice here or at home.
- 4 Native Barristers and Pleaders of not less than twenty years' practice.

Carried out throughout the Empire this scheme would involve no permanent increase of expenditure; it would certainly ensure a more efficient administration of justice, and it would meet to a great extent the aspirations of all the more moderate members of the native community.

But over and above all this, I am compelled to agree with my Indian friends that it is the *smallest* concession that we can make this matter, unless we are willing to admit that we are mere talkers and, that despite all our professions, *we do not really mean* to give the people of the country a fair share of the appointments in all those branches of the service for which their capacity has been proved.

It is still an open question whether natives would make as good executives, say Magistrates and Collectors, as imported Englishmen. I think that some of them would. I maintain, for instance, that my old friend R. J. Latchman Singh (now, I think, Senior Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces) is every whit as well qualified to hold charge of a district as four-fifths of the Europeans who have held districts during the last thirty years. But, still, this is merely my opinion; many able officers differ from me and the point is still open to argument.

But as regards the capacities of natives for judicial posts, the question is no longer an open one. The highest authorities, including the Privy Council, have repeatedly recorded the fact that natives have been amongst the best and ablest Judges that have ever sat on the bench in India.

In the face of this undeniable fact, how have we the assurance to talk as we all do, high and low, of giving natives a fair share in the administration of those branches of the Public Service for which they are qualified, while we continue to bar their entry into every judicial appointment, which it is worth a gentleman's while to hold save a very few High Court Judgeships?

The scheme above propounded is the very most moderate, that will permit us to hold up our heads as honest and consistent men who really do mean, what they say.

A. O. HUME.

We generally concur with Mr. Hume. His object it will be seen is two-fold, viz., to improve the administration of justice and to secure justice to the claims of the children of the soil to higher offices, for which they are duly qualified. Both these objects command our hearty sympathy and support. But we would go further than what Mr. Hume proposes. We would combine both the civil and criminal courts on a common basis. We would separate the judicial and executive services altogether and make the judicial service both civil and criminal one complete branch. Then we would have composite benches for districts for the disposal of appeals. District Appellate Courts on a broad basis are essentially necessary for the improvement of the administration of justice. We need not repeat the arguments, which we have so often urged, for the establishment of District Appellate Courts. The Bengal scheme, which we believe originated with Mr. Rivers Thompson, when he was Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is admirably suited for the purpose, and we would extend it to the other provinces. If there is any branch of the service in which the invidious distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted ought to be abolished, it is the judicial service. There is one omission in the scheme of Mr. Hume, which we hope will be supplied, we allude to the preliminary training of European Judges.

THE AGRA COLLEGE AGAIN.

We have shown in our last article on this subject that Sir Alfred Lyall urged the Government of India to postpone for the present the abolition of the Agra College and to permit its retention on a probationary footing till the 31st of March, 1885. But the Supreme Government did not sanction this most reasonable proposal. In his letter dated 15th August last Mr. Secretary Mackenzie writes:—"The Governor-General in Council has given careful consideration to the arguments advanced by the Lieutenant-Governor. Nothing can be further from the wish or intention of the Government of India than to

throw any obstacles in the way of the extension and promotion of high education, and in my letter of the 21st January above referred to, it was clearly stated that, although the Governor-General in Council did not feel justified in maintaining the Agra College as a Government institution, at a charge on the limited funds of the State out of all proportion to the educational results obtained, the Government of India was nevertheless prepared in the event of any strong local desire being shown for the maintenance of the College on its present footing, to make over the institution, together with a portion of the endowment funds to a local Committee or to a local body of trustees, provided that such trustees or committee undertook to maintain it on an efficient footing, and subject, as regards Government aid, to the ordinary terms and conditions of the local grant-in-aid rules". Mr. Mackenzie then goes on to say:—"The Governor-General in Council found from the enclosures of your letter under reply and from memorials submitted to the Supreme Government, that there does in fact exist at Agra a strong local desire for the maintenance of the College, and that the leading Native gentlemen of the place are not only willing but anxious to undertake its management as an aided institution. His Excellency in Council has noted with much gratification the public spirit which has led so many influential residents of the town and district, and so many of the old pupils of the College to come forward to charge themselves with its maintenance, and to plead against its abolition. Under the circumstances there would seem to be no sufficient reason for confirming the present arrangements even on a temporary and probationary footing; and the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in resolving that the Agra College shall be made over, as soon as possible, to local trustees to be managed and maintained by them as an aided, and not as a State, college for the benefit of the people of Agra and the neighbouring districts."

So far the decision of the Government of India will commend itself to the approval of the thinking portion of the community. The most important question that arises in connection with this subject is; On what terms and conditions is the Agra College to be made over to a body of local trustees, so as to ensure its successful working. Mr. Mackenzie observes: "In view of the importance of this experiment, as the first instance of the transfer of a State College to private management, His Excellency in Council will not object to make over to the trustees at starting the whole of the annual income from the endowments, should this be considered necessary by the Local Government. But it is the desire of the Government of India that the College should be treated in all respects as an aided institution, and it appears not improbable, that if the expenditure is reduced in the manner contemplated by the Lieutenant-Governor and Director of Public Instruction and if a reasonable grant-in-aid is given under the rules, funds may be set free, which will usefully be devoted to the spread of primary education in the districts of Agra, Muttra and Aligarh, where the properties which form the chief part of the endowment, are said to lie. The Governor-General in Council will leave it to the Lieutenant-Governor, in communication with the local authorities, and the leading Native gentlemen of Agra, to work out the details of the scheme for the constitution of a board of trustees, which should be submitted for the approval of the Government of India. It will be for the trustees when appointed to draw up final proposals for the management of the College and to devise measures for improving its position." We have no manner of doubt that Sir Alfred Lyall will recommend that the whole of the annual income from the endowments should be made over to the trustees, and that His Honor will also sanction a liberal grant-in-aid from the Provincial revenues. The Government of India, moreover, suggests the transfer with the College, the High school attached to it, and remarks that "the endowment funds might then be utilized for the combined purposes of the school and College—an arrangement which might probably be to the advantage of

both." The whole of the income from the endowments amounts to about Rs. 25,000; while the total present expenditure of the Agra College and the collegiate school attached to it comes up to Rs. 54,000. It is obvious that unless extensive reductions be made and rigid economy exercised, it would be absolutely impossible for the trustees to make the two ends meet and maintain the institution on an efficient and satisfactory footing. But it seems that the trustees will not have this power. Mr. Mackenzie remarks:—"It will also have to be considered that arrangements should be made with reference to the professors and teachers at present attached to the institution. It is stated in your letter that the Principal, Mr. Deighton, is about to take furlough, and can on his return be provided for elsewhere. There would be no objection probably to lending the services of the other professors and teachers to the trustees on payment of the usual contribution towards leave and pension allowances. *Indeed, it may be necessary to stipulate for their retention on these terms until they can be absorbed elsewhere.*" The italics are ours.

It will thus be seen that the Government of India would thrust upon the trustees the present tuition staff of the Agra College and the High school attached to it, with the exception of the Principal, Mr. Deighton. We would earnestly implore Lord Ripon to re-consider this part of his decision. If His Lordship should insist upon the trustees taking some of the professors and teachers of the institution on payment of the usual contribution towards leave and pension allowances, it would be absolutely impossible for them to undertake the responsibility which it is proposed to entrust to them. We have said above that the whole of the income from the endowments amounts to about Rs. 25,000 per annum; while the total cost of the Agra College and the collegiate institution attached to it comes up to Rs. 54,000. The present expenditure on the College Department alone is Rs. 34,000, of which the pay of the Principal and the Professor of Literature absorb nearly Rs. 23,000. In 1879-80 Mr. Deighton drew Rs. 11,519-3-2 and Mr. Thomson Rs. 11,365-5-2. Mr. Deighton's departure on furlough will no doubt effect some considerable saving, as at present his salary is one of the two largest items of expenditure. But if the other Professors and teachers are to be lent to the trustees on payment of the usual contribution towards leave and pension allowances, no appreciable reduction of expenditure would result from Mr. Deighton's departure. The salary drawn by Mr. Thompson, the present Professor of Literature is almost equal to that of the Principal, Mr. Deighton. The Government of India declares that the College should be treated in all respects as an aided institution, and yet it insists upon thrusting the present staff of professors and teachers upon the trustees. Unless the trustees have full power to cut down all unnecessary expenditure, and employ efficient men on a much lower scale of pay, the new arrangement is sure to turn out a failure. Mr. Griffith and Sir Alfred Lyall have stated in plain terms "that it is possible very considerably to reduce the expenditure at Agra without impairing the efficiency of the College." But how can the expenditure be cut down, if the trustees are forced to take loan of the present costly staff, of professors and teachers and to pay the usual contribution towards their leave and pension allowances? A higher and more important consideration is involved in this matter. We must not forget that the unsatisfactory condition of the Agra College is chiefly due to the efficiency and indifference of its tuition staff and that, as Sir Alfred Lyall has observed, the need of a radical change is indisputable. It will be admitted that the numbers in a college greatly depend on the results of the Entrance Examination. But the success achieved by the collegiate school at Agra in this examination has for some time past been much below the average. "It has not increased," says Mr. Thompson, the acting Principal of the College, "with the increase of numbers nor does it compare favourably with the success obtained in smaller and much less expensive schools." How can this state of things be accounted for? The unsatisfactory result cannot be attributed to the inferi-

* By the High and Chief Courts on the recommendations of the Judges of the Courts subordinate to them.

§ See previous note as to the 6 and 12 years' terms.

ority of the intelligence of the Agra boys, for Mr. Thomson himself in plain terms says that "as far as my experience goes, the pupils here are equal in diligence and ability to those of any part in India." There must, then, be something rotten in the state of Denmark. Inefficient teaching is the main, if not the sole cause of the decline of the Agra College, and this fact must be carefully borne in mind. The trustees, it is only fair, should be given, in Sir Alfred Lyall's words, "an opportunity of trying how far a change in the tutorial staff of the College would increase its popularity and usefulness." If such an opportunity be denied to the trustees, they will not be able to improve the position of the College financially as an educational institution. There must be a thorough re-organization and remodelling of the institution, before it can be expected to turn out a success. All that the Government can justly require the trustees to do, is to maintain the College and the High school attached to it on an efficient footing. For the rest the whole thing ought to be left in the hands of the trustees. A College teaching up to the B. A. standard can, to our thinking, be satisfactorily carried on with a European Principal and a staff of competent subordinate Native professors and teachers, or even without any European agency whatever. Take, for instance, the Metropolitan Institution of this city founded by the venerable Pandit Issurhunder Vidyasagar and still owned and managed by him. Its College Department has 355 students in the General branch and 264 in the Law branch, and the School Department has no less than 788 pupils. The average monthly expenditure of the Metropolitan Institution College and School Department, is Rs. about 4,000 or Rs. 48,000 per annum; and its tutorial staff is a purely Native one. There is not a single European or Eurasian teacher in the whole Institution, whether in the College or School Department, General or Law branch; and yet the Institution has achieved and continues to achieve marvellous success. The Institution was affiliated in Arts up to the First Arts in 1872; and during the last eight years 199 students have passed the First Examination in Arts. Again, the Institution was affiliated up to B. A. in 1879; and in two years 23 students have passed the B. A. Examination, of whom 3 were placed in the first division. And candidates for the B. L. and Honor Examinations will for the first time be sent up in January and February next. Now, if such a large and successful institution can be carried on for Rs. 4,000 a-month, the total cost of the Agra College which has about 520 pupils in the school, and only 26 in the College Department, and which has no Law class attached to it, should on no account exceed Rs. 3500 per mensem or Rs. 42,000 per annum. We feel assured that the trustees would be able to maintain the Agra College on an efficient footing with the whole of the income from the endowments and a liberal grant-in-aid from the Provincial revenues, if the present professors and teachers of the institution be not thrust upon them. We trust the Government will not hamper the action of the trustees in any way. They should have full power to re-organise and remodel the institution; otherwise it would be impossible for them to undertake the task which the Government proposes to entrust to them. We earnestly hope Sir Alfred Lyall and Lord Ripon will take this matter into their favourable consideration; otherwise the transfer of the Agra College to private management will do no practical good, and the important experiment will not have a fair trial.

THE SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

ONE of the first acts of Sir Charles Aitchison as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to take up in right earnest the question of reforming the Simla Municipality. In a memorial to the Local Government voted by the rate-payers at a largely attended and influential public meeting held in August last year, they had prayed that the constitution of the Simla Municipal Committee be altered, and that at least two-fifths of the Committee be appointed by election, and that in future the meetings of the Municipal Committee be open to the public and

all tax-payers authorized to attend and listen to the proceedings. These prayers are most reasonable, but Sir Robert Egerton, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, rejected them summarily—a mistake for which he had to pay dearly. But his successor, Sir Charles Aitchison, who has broad views and generous sympathies with the people, is dealing with the whole question in a manner which cannot be sufficiently admired. Some little while ago he announced that he had come to the conclusion that Simla is a place in which there ought to be little or no difficulty in bringing into practical operation the noble principle in respect to local self-Government that have been laid down by the Government of Lord Ripon in the famous Resolution of 18th May last. With the approval of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a strong committee to consider various matters relating to the reconstitution of the Simla Municipal Committee. The Committee consisted of seven persons—one nominated by the Government of India, two by the local Government, two by the Municipal Committee, and two by the Reform Committee. The member nominated by the Supreme Government was Dr. J. M. Cunningham, the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner for India, who was appointed President of the Committee, and the members nominated by the Reform Committee were Mr. Allan Hume, their Secretaries, and Mr. Cullin. The Committee, it will be recollected, were instructed to submit recommendations as to whether the local circumstances of Simla render it difficult to introduce an elective system in its entirety, or whether a mixed system was desirable, as to the qualifications for holding office; the qualifications for voters, the precautions needed to ensure due representation and protection of the interests of the Government, the time and manner of elections, the period for which office should be held; the method of voting, the division of business in the Committee between the full season when important matters would be settled and the winter season; the relations of the Committee to the Public Works authorities, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Government and its officers; whether the meeting of Municipal Committee shall be open to the public; and under what rules its proceedings should be published and its accounts audited.

The Committee have submitted an able report and made specific recommendations on all the above points, which were referred to them—recommendations in which sensible and right-thinking persons will generally concur. As regards the first question, namely, whether all the members should be appointed by election or whether the constitution should be mixed, the majority of the Committee are of opinion that all the members of the new Municipal Committee should be appointed by election and that a mixed system would not answer. They hold that if the elective system is to be tried at all, it must be tried in full. With respect to the qualification for holding office the Committee have made the field of choice as large as possible. They recommend that every adult male rate-payer, who is resident at Simla for six or more months in the year, who is not otherwise disqualified, should be eligible for the office of member of the Municipal Committee. They consider it essential that the community should be able to avail itself as freely as possible of the services of any resident, who is willing to serve in the Municipal Committee, and who is, in its opinion, likely to be useful, and that the mere fact that he has been elected should be regarded as sufficient guarantee for his qualification. Next comes the important question of the qualifications of voters. The Committee are of opinion that the qualifications for voting should be under two main heads—(a) a proprietor qualification (b) a tenant qualification. This would divide the whole settlement into two wards—one ward to include all the bazars, and the other the whole municipal area outside the bazars. They recommend that in the case of both proprietors and tenants the extra bazar qualification should be four times the extra bazar qualification, in order to make allowance for the smaller average of individual properties in the bazars. They thus illustrate what they mean:

Class A.—House-proprietors, male or female, resident or non-resident, should have for houses outside the bazars one vote for every 1,000 rupees of rent on which house-tax is bona fide paid by them [as the house-tax now stands at 10 per cent, this would be equivalent to one vote for every Rs. 100 of house-tax paid per annum], and within bazaar limits one vote for every Rs. 25 of house-tax or frontage tax paid by them.

Class B.—Male tenants outside the bazars should have one vote for every Rs. 500 of bona fide rental paid and within bazaar limits one vote for every Rs. 125 of rental paid; votes on these scales to be given for each house by either one or more bona fide tenants of such house, whether used as dwelling-house, shop, or office, are partly for one and partly for others of such purposes; but the total votes for any house not to exceed the number allowed on the gross rental on which house-tax is paid by the proprietor. For example, a house outside the bazars is taxed on a rental of Rs. 1,000 but having been sublet, is occupied by three bona fide tenants who pay altogether, say Rs. 1,250 for the season. On this house only two votes can be given by tenants. If the taxed rental had been Rs. 1,500, there would have been three votes.

To these two main classes, the Committee propose to add a third class, consisting of all employes drawing from Government or private employ a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem or over, and who are not qualified to vote either as proprietor or tenant. On this point the Committee are not unanimous. Two of their members, Dr. Cunningham and Mr. Elstin object to the creation of this class altogether; while two others, Mr. Hume and Mr. Cullin, are of opinion that the franchise for this class should be lowered. Mr. Coldstream, the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, would restrict to Government and private employes drawing Rs. 250 or upwards. We agree with the majority of the Committee in thinking that the third class is required; but at the same time we hold with Mr. Hume and Mr. Cullin that the franchise for this class should be lowered. The Committee recommend that voters in each ward should be entitled to vote only for persons who reside in that ward. The effect of this would be that a person cannot be elected a member of the Municipal Committee, except by the votes of the electors of the wards in which he himself resides. The Committee consider this proviso essential, and a necessary addition to their recommendation that the qualification within the bazars should be lower than the qualification required outside the bazars. As regards the election of President, the Committee are of opinion that the voting qualification should be the same as that for electing an ordinary member of the Committee. They observe:—"In the bazaar the number of electors qualified to vote for President would be very small, but we do not think it desirable to lower the franchise in this particular in order to make this number larger. * * We believe that the President will occupy a much stronger position, and that there will be much better chance of obtaining a really good President if he be elected in this way by the whole body of voters than if he be elected by the members of the Municipal Commission among themselves." We, however, think that when all the members of a Committee are appointed by election, as it is proposed to be done in regard to the Simla Municipal Committee, the members may be left to elect a President from among themselves. The speaker of the House of Commons is elected in this way and the same course may be followed with advantage by wholly elected local bodies in this country. In explaining the general distribution of voters under the above scheme, the Committee point out the total number of voters would approximately stand at 2,467, of which 1,580 would be in the extra bazaar ward and 887 in the extra bazaar ward. In the former ward Government would have as proprietors and tenants 228 votes and in the latter 167. This number of votes would be sufficient to represent the large interests of Government at Simla. With respect to the time and manner of election, the Committee recommend that the elections should be completed so as to allow of the new Committee taking office on 1st September; that the election be conducted by voting papers to be filled up and sent to the Deputy Commissioner. The period of office for the members and President the Committee would fix at two years, and by requiring that no business of importance shall be transacted without a quorum of seven, they think that all weighty matters will be settled in the full season, when alone could a quorum of seven be obtained. The Committee, after much discussion, have arrived at the conclusion that

the new municipal body should consist of 12 members and a President; and that of the twelve members three should represent the bazaar ward. This seems to be fair, when it is remembered that the extra bazaar population pay only one-fourth of the amount collected by taxation outside the bazaars. The Deputy Commissioner or any other district official will not be eligible for election as President or member. The majority of the Committee would entrust large powers to the Secretary and empower him to deal with nuisances. But we agree with Mr. Hume and Mr. Cullin that a system under which one officer is to be at once practically prosecutor, witness and judge in the same person, is entirely wrong in principle and utterly indefensible. The relations which shall exist between the Municipal Committee and the officers of Government will, in the opinion of the Committee, be regulated by the principles laid down in the Government of India Resolution of 18th May last. The Committee also recommend that the Municipal Committee should be bound to consider all recommendations received from the Sanitary Commissioner of the Province; that they should submit for the sanction of the Public Works Department plans and estimates of all works costing more than Rs. 5,000; that all general meetings of the Municipal Committee should be open to the public and that at an ordinary meeting any person likely to be affected by a decision at such meetings may appear personally or by agent, and represent his case; that the Committee's proceedings and accounts should be published without delay.

Sir Charles Aitchison has taken time to consider the important questions discussed in the report of the Committee, and he rightly holds that the arrangements for Simla should be considered in connection with the general question of local self-government in the Province. His decision on points which were referred to for the consideration of the Committee, we need hardly say, is awaited by the public with great interest.

BABU NISIKANTA CHATTOPADHYA.

WE ARE indebted to a friend for the following interesting sketch of the career of Babu Nisikanta Chattopadhyaya:

In a recent issue we published the English translation of a letter in German, about Babu Nisikanta's work on Bengali *Jatras*, from Dr. Henne-am-Klyn Professor of History of Civilisation in the University of Zurich. As an account of Babu Nisikanta's remarkable career in Europe will, we believe, be interesting to the public, we give below a short sketch of his doings in that continent.

Babu Nisikanta left for Europe in October, 1873. He was then 21 years of age, and is therefore 30 at present. He went to Edinburgh with the object of studying medicine; but when he had been a student of medicine there for about a year, his health, naturally delicate, began to fail, and his Doctor advised him to leave Great Britain. He accordingly left the British Isles, but instead of returning home, as most men under the circumstances would have done, he went to Germany and entered the celebrated University of Leipzig as a student. Here he began that course of studies which he has pursued these eight years with so much success. He set himself earnestly to the study of German, which he had begun at Edinburgh, and to that of French and Sanskrit, the last of which he had studied for some time while in India. But he did not confine his course to languages only; he began also a systematic study of Philology, History, Philosophy and Logic. When he had prosecuted these studies for about three years, an unfavourable turn in his affairs at home deprived him of the only income on which he was living in Europe. He was thus thrown completely on his own resources, and has ever since maintained himself by his own exertions. Deprived of the only income he possessed, Babu Nisikanta began to take pupils and commenced a course of public lectures on subjects of Indian interest—for lectures in Europe pay. The other means he adopted to earn his livelihood was writing for the newspaper and periodical press of Germany. Excepting his two years in Russia, Babu Nisikanta has maintained himself in Europe the last five years in the above way, the last two years by almost exclusively writing for the press. His lectures at Leipzig, mostly in German and a few in English, were delivered at the latter end of 1876 and the beginning of 1877. One of the lectures was on Buddhism and Christianity, delivered in German before the Teachers' Association

on the 2nd November 1876. The *Leipziger Tageblatt* published a report of the speech with favourable comments thereon. Before the club of the cosmophybs Babu Nisikanta delivered a lecture on the 22nd November. This was in English, and the above-mentioned paper published a report of it with very favourable comments. He delivered another lecture on Buddhism and Christianity on the 8th December at a meeting of the same body, who, when the lecture was over, presented him with an album containing their portraits and principles. The lectures on Buddhism and Christianity created a sensation, especially among the clergy, who could not very well relish the extolling of Buddhism over their religion; the result was that some counter-lectures were delivered by some clergymen. The first lecture on Buddhism and Christianity has since been published in pamphlet form, and the brochure has been most heartily received by the German press and public. An American gentleman has offered to translate the lecture into English. Babu Nisikanta delivered another lecture at the Teachers' Association on the 8th March 1877, it was on the chronology of the Hindus, the *Leipziger Lehrerverein* and the *Leipziger Nachrichten* published reports of the lecture with favourable comments. He delivered some lectures before the Association for people's education and the Industrial Association, reports whereof with comments appeared in *Der Guebe Verein* and *Der Volksbildungs Verein*. He delivered also a lecture on the Ramayana.

These lectures won a name for Babu Nisikanta. At this time he was offered the Professorship of Indian Modern Languages in the University of St. Petersburg. His Excellency A. J. Georgewsky, Councillor of State, Russia, had been to Leipzig a few months before; Babu Nisikanta had made his Excellency's acquaintance on that occasion; the Councillor of State returned to Russia, but the impression made upon his mind by the young Hindu did not pass away; on the contrary the frequent and favourable notices of the German press of Babu Nisikanta's lectures deepened it in his mind. This led him to offer the Babu the chair of Indian Modern Languages in the St. Petersburg University. Babu Nisikanta had learnt Urdu and Hindi while in India, and Bengali of course he knew, being himself a Bengali, so he did not refuse the offer, though he might have preferred to go to St. Petersburg as a Professor of Sanskrit. Babu Nisikanta accepted the post, and went to Paris to master French, which he then knew only indifferently well, for in Russia French is the language of all ladies and gentlemen, or, if not exactly their language, a tongue whose ignorance is an inexpressible social disability. In the middle of December 1877 Babu Nisikanta left Leipzig for Paris. On his way he visited Weimar, Erfurt, Wartburg, Frankfurt and Strasburg, cities hallowed by the memory of Luther and Goethe. He stayed nearly 8 months in Paris studying French, but he did not confine himself to that alone. He frequented the great literary and scientific institutions of Paris and studied their treasures as carefully as the limited time at his disposal would permit. He had also the pleasure of seeing the great Exhibition which was held in 1878 in the French Metropolis. Babu Nisikanta left for St. Petersburg at the end of August 1878. On his way he visited Cologne, Berlin and Konigsburg and reached the capital of the Czar in the second week of September. He joined his post, and began to study in right earnest the Russian language, with which he had to some extent made himself familiar while in Paris. For a year everything went on well. After that the prospect before him grew dark. The Councillor of State, who had created for Babu Nisikanta the chair of Indian Modern Languages, happened to fall into hot water about this time, and as a consequence failed to keep the promises of promotion and advancement, which he had held out to him when appointing him to the Professorship. In March 1880, we believe, Babu Nisikanta resigned his post. Before this the present Czar, then the Czarewitch, had invited Babu Nisikanta on two different occasions and received him most kindly, talking with him on Indian social and religious customs; the officers of State also had shown him marked attention, but everything changed now, and Babu Nisikanta resolved to leave Russia and go to Zurich to prosecute his linguistic and philological studies at the well-known University there. But it is never a simple or easy thing to come out of Russia. He had to stay in that country till the beginning of July before he could secure the necessary passport. He spent some portion of this period in visiting Moscow, Nijni Novogrod and some other important cities of Russia. During his travels he was dogged by spies. It may be observed here that it seems that though the Prince Imperial had received him so kindly and the officers of State had shown him such marked attention in public, they or in other words the Russian Government had always

looked upon Babu Nisikanta as an English spy, and kept a strict watch upon his movements and doings. In the beginning of July 1880 Babu Nisikanta left St. Petersburg, and reached Zurich at the latter end of September. On his way—it was a sea-voyage—he visited Lubeck, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Cohn and Bonn. At Bonn he stayed about two months, from the middle of July to the middle of September. At Zurich Babu Nisikanta has now been exactly two years. He published his German lecture on Buddhism and Christianity here some months ago, and his work on Bengali *Jatras* was also written here. He had to visit London to get the last work printed and published by Trubner and Company. The large sale and kind reception of his lecture on Buddhism induced his German publishers to offer to publish all his lectures and review articles in the form of a volume, and Babu Nisikanta was, we believe, engaged sometime ago in revising them for the press.

To sum up the facts in the short sketch given above of Babu Nisikanta's nine years' career in Europe. He was about 1 year in Great Britain, studying medicine; about 5½ years in Germany, studying German, Sanskrit, Philology, History, Philosophy and Logic; about 8 months in France, studying French; nearly two years in Russia, studying Russian and Philology; and has been exactly two years now in Switzerland, studying German, Philosophy, History and Philosophy and Logic. He has thoroughly mastered German, the most difficult of European languages after the Russian; he has learnt Russian and French; Sanskrit also he studied while in Germany; then he knows English, Bengali is his mother tongue; and, as already mentioned, he is familiar with Urdu and Hindi. Thus Babu Nisikanta knows four European languages, and four Indian, and of the former he knows German best. He has seen England, Scotland and France, and has been to almost all the principal cities of Russia, Germany and Switzerland. He has contributed to several well-known newspapers and periodicals of Germany and Switzerland, and has delivered a large number of lectures in German, which has won for him a name in those countries.

Babu Nisikanta shortly returns to India, though it will not be probably so soon as we announced in a recent issue. He belongs to one of the most respectable families of Vikramপুর, being the third son of the late Babu Kasikanta Chattopadhyaya, the foremost pleader of his time at the Dacca bar, and the acknowledged leader of his day of the Hindu community of Vikramপুর. Babu Kasikanta it was who founded the Sonatan Dharma Rakshini Sabha of Dacca, and started the now defunct *Hindoo Hitaisini Patrika* for nine years the organ of the Hindoos of Eastern Bengal. Born of such a father, and possessed of such scholarship, ability and enterprise, Babu Nisikanta may be said to have an assured future before him of extensive influence and usefulness. We have every hope that with Mr. Thompson at the head of the Bengal Government and Lord Ripon at the head of the Government of India, Babu Nisikanta's claims to the public service of his country will be duly recognised. The chair of History and Philosophy and Logic at any of our colleges might well be offered to Babu Nisikanta by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor or what would be better still, his thorough knowledge of Russian, German and French might be utilised in the Foreign Department by the Government of India.

Babu Nisikanta will be warmly received by his countrymen when he returns to India, but they expect one thing from him in return—it is that he should give them a work embodying his experiences in, and impressions of, the various countries he has visited and lived in during his nine years' stay in Europe. We know he has from time to time sent letters to some of our papers, but then we want a systematic account of his nine years in Europe as Mr. R. C. Dutt has given us of his three years in that continent. Babu Nisikanta we may mention in conclusion is deeply imbued with the sentiment of nationality. His nine years' stay in Europe instead of denationalising him has deepened that sentiment. He has never taken to the European hat and coat and has remained faithful to his national *choga* and *chapkan*. His religious sympathies also are strictly national, for they lean strongly towards the conservative *Adi Samaj* of the venerable Debendra-nath Tagore.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

AFTER MANY weary months of incubation the Government of Bombay has at last hatched a Resolution on local self-government in this Presidency. The Resolution was out here on Thursday last, its publication was looked forward to with eagerness by the public.

though with some misgivings and anxiety by those who knew something of the attitude which the Government has thought fit to assume in regard to this matter. But even those who looked forward to it with anxiety thought that under the influence of wiser counsels, the Government would think better of their proposal, and come before the public with better grace. At all events they would show that they were above the narrowness of a close bureaucracy. The oracle has spoken at last, but its words have been profoundly disappointing, never was a State document issued from the Bombay castle which looked so poor and miserable in its pleas, so full of bare platitudes, so illiberal in its tone and spirit, so insulting to the common sense of the non-official community, and so profoundly ignoring as to what is due to the advancement of the people on this side of India during the last quarter of a century. You will, therefore, not be surprised to hear that the Resolution has produced deep disappointment and is viewed with dissatisfaction by all classes of the community, native and European, outside the official circle. The general impression here is that if the few miserable concessions so niggardly doled out by the Government of Bombay, though much against their will, fail to produce the results expected to follow from the practical effect of the scheme as sketched out in the nobly worded Resolution of the Government of India of the 18th May last, it would be most unfair to bring home the failure of the scheme in this Presidency to any shortcomings on the part of the people but should be attributed to the supineness of the local Government, who instead of according a loyal and unhesitating obedience to the policy laid down by the Supreme Government, and seconding their efforts as the circumstances of the country and of the people require, are virtually offering a challenge to meet the measure and protest against their policy, which some Right Hon. Member, in his place in Parliament, would bring this Resolution and the whole question of self-Government in this Presidency to the notice of that august Assembly, and demand the publication of the reports of the district officers upon whose opinions chiefly the Resolution is said to have been based. It seems to me that the local Government has behaved very unfairly towards the people. They have obtained the opinions only of officials, and never thought fit to consult leading non-official Natives or Europeans, though the Government of India in their Resolution of May last expressly desired them to do. The reason is plain. The Government has proceeded in the matter with a foregone conclusion that the scheme of the Government of India shall not receive their hearty support. The officials in the districts have taken their cut from the Commissioners of Divisions, and the Commissioners from the Members of the Executive Council, and this accounts for the general disfavor with which the proposals of the Government of India have been received. Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. Ashburner, and Mr. Secretary Nugent are the officers who are, I can assure you, principally answerable for the policy of the local Government. One of the chief points in the Government of India's scheme is that the Collector of a district shall not hereafter be the President of the local boards, urban and rural. The Government of Bombay think they cannot do without him. In their opinion the Collectors' occupation will be gone, irretrievably gone, if the office of the President of the local boards be given to a non-official. Now, if the Bombay Government are prepared to urge upon the Government of India that the improvements, which have been effected, and the progress in all that constitutes civilization are hardly creditable to those who can remember the state of their Presidency even twenty years ago, if I say, the Bombay Government is prepared to advance this proposition, is it not illogical, is it not unreasonable to urge, after owning the fact of such advancement, to state that people in this Presidency are not fit to be made Presidents of Municipalities and District Local Fund Committees? They have surely grown enough in political knowledge to know the value of such platitudes as that political education is a tender plant of very slow growth and it cannot wisely be forced into a premature development. But more of this hereafter. The resolution is being discussed among all sections of the Native community and is creating the greatest amount of interest.

You will long ere this have heard of the invasion of Bombay by the Salvation Army from England. This army consists of four persons arrived by the last mail. They seem to have come here with some strange notions as to the religions of the people of India. They think they have rescued a number of people in England from the vice of drunkenness, and that they would be able to do the same here, and bring many folds to the domain of Christ. As to the vice of drunkenness they have now after their arrival, probably found out that there is not much room for them if, to effect that part of the reform,

The way they have proceeded to advertise themselves has not impressed the people here with any respect for their religious character or dignity. They have come within the clutches of the Police and their leaders are fighting out their battles with the Police. It appears that without a license from the Commissioner of Police one of their number blew a cornet or trumpet in one of the public thoroughfares, though distinctly warned not to do so. For this disobedience of orders the blower of the trumpet was arrested, taken into custody and tried before Mr. Dossabhoj Framji and fined Rs. 20. On Sunday last the members of the Salvation Army who have taken their head-quarters in Tahetwady marched, from their bungalow and proceeded through the public streets singing hymns in Hindustani and holding high in the air their banners marked with the device—"Blood and Fire." While proceeding along the streets they collected a crowd of people who followed the 'Army.' The crowd was however dispersed by the Police but the Salvationists persisted in continuing their march singing and attracting the people. The Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Superintendent Brewin accordingly ordered them to be arrested, and taken to the police-chowkey, their trial before Mr. Dossabhoj Framji commenced yesterday and is causing the greatest amount of sensation in the community. One thing is certain that if the Police had not been on its guard, and taken precautionary measures there would have been an outbreak of riots in the native town, at least between the Mahomedans and the Salvationists.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office:

The Queen has approved appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught as Honorary Colonel of the Bengal Lancers.

This is a fresh token of the affection of the Queen-Empress for India.

WE HAVE barely time to mention in the present issue that the public meeting held at the Town Hall on Saturday last for the vindication of religious liberty in connection with the attitude assumed by the Government of Bombay towards the Salvationists was a great success. The speeches delivered were worthy of the occasion. The meeting adopted a temperate memorial protesting against the action of the Bombay Government. The most significant fact connected with the movement is the hearty hand-in-hand co-operation of the educated natives and the Christian Missionaries on the subject.

WE HAVE already said that the prosecutions of the Salvationists in Bombay are opposed to the general principle of perfect religious toleration which prevails in India. We are satisfied that there would have been no scandal if the local Police had given them legitimate assistance. Since then there has been a case of riot. But the Salvationists are in no way to blame for it. Their opponents themselves admit that if a European constable had happened to be on duty on Sunday evening at the Salvation Army tent at Bombay, no riot would have taken place. A morning contemporary, who makes the above remark, says:

The mob had been listening to a Moulvie reading a book, and when he had finished some of them went and began to tear the tent, and others amused themselves by smashing the chairs. The native constables remonstrated, but were unheeded. As soon as a European officer appeared on the scene he was pelted, but he managed to arrest three young men, and the others, twelve or fifteen in number, ran away. One man was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, another to seven days' hard labour, and a third to pay a fine of Rs. 10. At the same time the conduct of the police sepoys will be investigated. This we consider only fair and proper. If the native policemen had done their duty, there would not have been any disturbance at all.

So the Salvationists are not responsible for the riot. They have the sympathy of all right-thinking men, be they European or Native. The course pursued against them reminds us of the old saying—give a dog a bad name and then hang it!

WE GIVE the following extract from a letter from an esteemed English friend in London:

Mr. Thompson's circular on Local Self-Government seems generally satisfactory. The attempt, however, to initiate the measure conjointly with the imposition of new taxation, may be very prejudicial to its success; as such a step is sure to render the institution unpopular both with the people and with the members of the municipalities and boards, who will be called upon to lay new burdens on their fellow-citizens.

Such a step would doubtless shake the confidence of the people in the good intentions of the promoters of the measure, and would lead them to look upon it as another attempt to obtain additional revenue under pretence of granting a boon to the people.

The proposed measure has already many powerful adversaries among the officials, and they would no doubt avail themselves of any misunderstanding of the kind, to represent the measure as impracticable; and should the Liberal party meanwhile cease to be in power at home, another opportunity of obtaining Local Self-Government may not present itself for years. I think, therefore, that additional taxation in connection with the initiation of the new measure should be strenuously opposed.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON is so judicious in the exercise of his patronage and such a warm friend of the natives that we naturally feel the greatest hesitation in taking exception to any appointment made by him. A case has just occurred, to which we venture to call his attention. Mr. Marsden, the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, takes leave for three months, and Mr. G. H. Henderson has been appointed to officiate for him. We have nothing to say against Mr. Henderson personally, but his appointment involves an important issue, which we cannot overlook. It is this—whether by appointing Mr. Henderson the Government has not done an unmerited injustice to Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Northern Division Magistrate. Mr. Henderson, we believe, is a junior Barrister of six years' standing—he was called to the bar in 1876, he was never before in Government employ, and is quite new to magisterial work. Mr. B. L. Gupta was called to the bar in 1871, is a Civilian of eleven years' standing, and has been Presidency Magistrate for more than two years. When Mr. Marsden went on a year's furlough in 1878-79 Mr. Amir Ali, the then Northern Division Magistrate, was appointed to act as Chief Magistrate, Mr. Anderson Souttar being appointed to act for Mr. Amir Ali, but at the same time retaining charge of the Southern Division of the town. Mr. Dickens, when he was Chief Magistrate, had the Northern Division in charge for some time. When Mr. Anderson Souttar acted as Northern Division Magistrate, he drew a pay of Rs. 825 a month, that is to say, Rs. 625 as Magistrate, and Rs. 200 as Judge of the Marine Court. Considering his standing at the bar we do not think Mr. Henderson could have fairly objected to this pay. Mr. Henderson's appointment involves gross injustice to Mr. Gupta. The claims of the latter, as we have shewn above, are in every way superior to those of the former, and yet they have been entirely overlooked, and he is placed under an outsider. We are well aware that Mr. Rivers Thompson would be the last person to give away an appointment from race consideration, but knowing as we do his keen sense of justice, we cannot understand why he has overlooked the just and superior claims of Mr. Gupta. Is it too late to repair the wrong?

ANOTHER case of the White versus the Black. We have received a long account of a case of gross ill-treatment sustained by the native doctor of Bongong at the hands of the Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, which for want of space we summarize below:

Mr. E. S. Brander is now the Civil Surgeon of Nuddea. On the 28th July last, a very rainy day, he came on a visit to the Charitable Dispensary and the sub-divisional lock-up of Bongong. Finishing his inspection he desired the native doctor to mount his coach-box and accompany him to Chagdah. This the native doctor politely declined as it was an ignominy which he could not submit to. The refusal mightily offended the Civil Surgeon. On the 5th instant, a message was brought to the native doctor that a *Sahab* from Calcutta was waiting at the Railway Station and wanted to see him. The native doctor forthwith proceeded to the Railway Station and on arrival saw his official superior coming out of the District Engineer's bungalow in a fiery mood. The native doctor made his superior the usual obeisance and in return

was saluted with a volley of scurilous language. In the meantime a garhy which had been sent for drove up to the station. The Saheb again ordered his subordinate to mount the coach-box and accompany him to the lock-up and again the native doctor politely declined compliance. Waxing wroth the Civil Surgeon this time dealt out hard blows on the head and cheeks of the native doctor, who was stunned and dropped down. While thus prostrate the Saheb began to kick him all round. The native doctor thus mauled sought shelter in the Deputy Magistrate's Court where he lodged his complaint. A summons has been issued against the Saheb.

As the case is *sub-judice* we will not comment upon it. We hope the attention of Government will be drawn to it.

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Resolutions of Government reviewing the administration reports of the Chittagong and Presidency Divisions for the past year. We reserve them for notice in a future issue. In the meantime we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the following from the Resolution on the report of the Presidency Division:—

Public feeling.—The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and the extension of the outstill system have formed the principal subjects of the approbation and adverse criticism respectively of the educated classes as represented in the vernacular press. The license tax and the road cess no longer excite opposition; and if the Arms Act ever created any hostility, the active dislike to it has ceased with the introduction of simpler rules for its working. The growth of public opinion among the upper classes is indicated by the associations formed in some of the municipalities of the 24-Pergunnahs "to ventilate the grievances of members and to comment upon the conduct and acts of the Commissioners." The Commissioner expresses regret that these bodies at present confine themselves to determined opposition instead of co-operating loyally with the Commissioners. But it should be remembered that an opposition is not without beneficial influences on the formation of public opinion and in the transaction of public business, as well on the small stage of municipal administration as on the larger arena of State politics. The indications of ill-feeling between the zemindars and ryots of the Meherpore sub-division, which were said to exist at the close of last year, took the form of active hostilities shortly afterwards, and culminated in two attacks on the European assistants in charge of two indigo factories. The measures adopted for keeping the peace secured a cessation of overt hostilities, and it is hoped that the ill-feeling which is attributed by the Commissioner mainly to the action of professional agitators has nearly ceased to exist. This matter has formed the subject of a separate correspondence. With regard to local self-Government, the Commissioner remarks that "the several questions connected with the scheme were more or less canvassed by a majority of the thinking community," that it was generally looked upon as a great concession. The Lieutenant-Governor has personally noticed the great public interest which the subject has excited, and though "the talking stage has not been yet succeeded by that of action," he has been glad to recognise the value of earnest public opinion on many points with which legislation upon the subject must be concerned. It is time enough for action when the law indicates the direction which action is to take.

The spirit of the above remarks is highly praiseworthy. It is really a good sign of the times when the Government considers constitutional opposition healthy and useful.

WE MAKE the following extract from the above Resolution:

Conduct of Zemindars.—The enmity existing between zemindars and ryots in the Meherpore sub-division has been already mentioned, and the Commissioner reports that "the relations between these classes in Jessore are far from satisfactory." The ryot, it is said, "looks upon the zemindar with intense distrust and tries his best to withhold the payment of just dues." It is hoped that this state of affairs which, as there is reason to fear, is too common in other parts of the country besides Jessore, may be remedied to some extent at all events by the new Rent Code. Of the condition of things in Moorshedabad nothing is said. In the 24-Pergunnahs Maharajah Narendra Krishna is, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, again mentioned as a particularly considerate landlord. One prominent landowner of the Hooghly district is, the Lieutenant-Governor learns with regret, reported to have scarcely any sympathies with his ryots.

We again protest against the system of gibbeting zemindars to infamy according to the

whims and prejudices of district officers. If any one of them is guilty of malpractices, let him by all means be punished by law, but why sit upon him in public Resolutions?

THE GOOD people of Bali deserve if they cannot command success. Their persevering efforts to secure local self-Government for their little town are above all praise. They have held no less than six meetings for the consideration of the subject, and their Committee are in active work, collecting information, transmitting it to the higher authorities, interviewing the Magistrate, and rousing their fellow-rate-payers to the gravity of their undertaking. We are sorry to observe that the Magistrate of Howrah seems to be opposed to the separation of Bali from the Howrah Municipality. The Magistrate, we are told, holds that as the Howrah Municipality proposes to have water supply from Rishra, he could not let Bali off. It was pointed out to him that if water was brought from Rishra it must come through Kounagar, Kotrung, Bhadrokali, and Utterpara, and as those rural towns were not within the local limits of the Howrah Municipality, it would not matter much if Bali were taken out. But the Magistrate is of opinion that inasmuch as the Government will remit the Police charges of Howrah on the understanding that the Municipality will provide for good drinking water, the Police contribution of Bali, which amounts to Rs. 4000 per annum, will go a great way to cover the interest on the capital outlay. This we submit is a very weak reason for perpetuating a connection between Bali and Howrah, which nature as it were abhors. The complaint of Bali is that while it has contributed more than a lakh of rupees by way of rates and taxes since its incorporation with Howrah, the *quid pro quo* has been very—very small. Its roads are impassable, its drainage bad, and its conservancy hardly attended to. It is only since the present agitation has been set on foot some attention is being paid to its wants. We are, however, glad to learn that the Commissioner of the Division does not concur with the Magistrate, but has recommended the formation of Bali as a separate Municipality. Mr. Beames has taken a liberal view of the motives of the separatists, and as Bali and Utterpara stand almost on the same footing he sees no reason why Bali should continue to be attached to the tail end of Howrah. We hope the Government will see the propriety of granting the prayer of the separatists. Let the first move in the concession of local self-government be made in the direction of Bali, because it is ripe for it.

THE SPIRIT, in which the Howrah authorities are dealing with the Local Self-Government Committee of Bali, in furnishing them with information as to the Municipal income and expenditure of Bali, for which the latter is necessarily dependent upon the former, is worthy of notice:

Police charges for Bali.

As given in the first statement of the Secretary of the Howrah Municipality, dated the 26th August ...	Rs. 4,101 8 0
As given in the statement sent from the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, on the 18th September, 3ths of ...	4,101 8 0
($\frac{1}{2}$ being paid by Government)	3,076 2 0
The District Superintendent of Police in forwarding this statement wrote "the undersigned is unable to give a detailed statement as requested."	
As given in the District Superintendent's letter of the 25th September, with details showing a total of 4,552-8 of which 3ths being paid by the Municipality ...	Rs. 3,414 6 0

Now, which statement are we to believe? What is the reason of so much discrepancy between the returns of the Secretary to the Municipality and those of the District Superintendent of Police? The District Superintendent at first says that he is "unable to give a detailed statement," but he afterwards furnishes details, which only tend to swell the charges of Bali. We hope the Government will note these points.

Again:

Municipal Income of Bali.

As given in the Secretary's statement of the 26th August ...	Rs. 5,791 1 3
As given in his statement dated the 2nd of October ...	6,255 12 11

Municipal Expenditure of Bali.

As given in the Secretary's statement of the 26th August ...	Rs. 8,045 10 3
As given in the subsequent statement of the 2nd of October ...	8,084 13 0

We again ask which statement are we to believe?

Further:

Census of Bali.

As given in the memorial of the people of Bali about ...	Rs. 8,000 0 0
As given in the Secretary's statement of the 26th August ...	5,000 0 0
As given in the Magistrate's letter of the 3rd of October ...	7,254 0 0

The Magistrate in his letter says:—"The population of the village Bali according to the census of 1872 cannot be given as the census records of that year have long ago been destroyed. The population according to the census of 1881 appears to be 7,254, but I must say that the figures do not seem to be correct as on a reference to the village table A of Thanah Bali it appears certain villages have been omitted, while another village not in Thanah Bali has been included in it."

What a revelation! According to the Magistrate's own shewing the Census returns are wholly unreliable, though the Census operations were conducted under the personal supervision of the Secretary to the Municipality.

Will the Government be good enough to enquire into the cause of the discrepancies noticed above?

WE ARE glad to observe that the people of Bali are not mere *talkee talkee*. In addition to their movement for local self-government they propose to erect a public hall, establish a charitable dispensary and provide a house for the girls school there. The first they intend to call after the name of Lord Ripon and the last after that of Mr. Rivers Thompson. They have already started a subscription, and we are informed that they have a fair prospect of success.

WE HAVE received a copy of the memorial, which the inhabitants of Kaligunj thana in the sub-division of Satkhira, comprised in the new district of Khulna, have submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor. The memorialists state:

That the aforesaid Thanah of Kaligunge was at one time considered important enough to be formed into a Sub-division of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs with its head-quarters at the town of Kaligunge. At that time the people of the locality enjoyed the great advantage of living in close proximity to the Sub-divisional head-quarters. Subsequently for reasons which are not known to your memorialists the Sub-division was abolished and Kaligunge was incorporated with the adjoining Sub-division of Bussirhat. It continued in this state till the creation of a new Sub-division at Satkhira, when it was transferred from the jurisdiction of Bussirhat to that of Satkhira. This has been felt as a source of great inconvenience for reasons specified below. Whether as part of Bussirhat or Satkhira, Kaligunge Thanah remained however, within the jurisdiction of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs during all this time. The people of the locality felt the inconvenience of the several changes alluded to above; but if they did not make any representation it was partly because they supposed that their efforts would not be effectual, partly because their connexion with the district of the 24-Pergunnahs was still maintained, and partly also, your memorialists believe, because the people did not then know how to move the Government on the subject. At the present moment your memorialists apprehend an enormous increase of what inconvenience and hardship have hitherto existed, consequent upon the further transfer of Kaligunge thanah as part of Satkhira into the Khulna District.

The memorialists point out that Kaligunj is much nearer to Bussirhat than to Satkhira, that the head-quarters station of Alipore is more easily accessible than Khulna, that a steamer service, recently opened between Bussirhat and Calcutta via Taki, has practically brought Kaligunj Thana to within some eight or ten hours' journey from the head-quarters of the district of 24-Pergunnahs, making due allowance for the time to reach Taki, that as the Judge's

Court will be at Jessore, it will be an additional inconvenience to the people of Kaligunj. They accordingly pray that Kaligunj may be incorporated with the sub-division of Bussirhat as heretofore. We lately had an opportunity of verifying the statements of the memorialists, and we must say that they have a very good case. Nature points to Kaligunj as the proper geographical unit of Bussirhat and it is really inconceivable that our authorities should set at nought the decree of nature.

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* contains an able defence of Homoeopathy in reply to certain uncharitable remarks of the *Indian Medical Gazette*. We give the remarks below :

"There are several homoeopaths among this class. The mystery of homoeopathy rather commends itself to the native mind, and the medicines—save the mark!—are tasteless and cheaper. There are homoeopaths qualified, unqualified and amateur, some of the qualified members of the sect do a large business, and one of them charges and receives Rs. 16 a visit. We know little of this sphere of practice, but we suspect that a good deal of quackery goes on. Quackery is inseparable from dealing in occult agencies. We have met with two instances in which homoeopaths undertook, on prepayment of a substantial fee, to cure cancer and cancer by infinitesimals. Some practise homoeopathy from conviction. Its refinements and illusions commend themselves to imaginative and impractical minds. Others practise it because it pays better than so-called orthodox medicine, and there are a few qualified men who profess both allopathy and homoeopathy, and practise either according to the whim of themselves or their patients. These cases are exceptional, and to the honour of native medical men it is pleasant to record that they prefer the realities and imperfections of rational medicine to the delusions and pretended finality of infinitesimals. Still there is not among practitioners of rational medicine the same abhorrence of transcendental empiricism which is met with in Europe and America and this and other phases of irregular practice are tolerated in a manner unknown elsewhere. The transitional state of India as regards medical science and practice is probably accountable for this peculiarity, and perhaps also the milder and more passive nature of the Hindoo."

The *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* has answered the above remarks point by point. We regret we have not space for the reply *in extenso*, but we must say that it is both logical and successful. The *Medical Gazette* in common fairness ought to reprint bodily the reply of the *Journal* in its columns.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Ex. Engr. Dacca.....	2	8	0
Santpersad, Bazaripore.....	6	10	0
Beebigunge Reading Club.....	3	5	0
Manager Karala Patriot Office.....	2	6	0
Head-Master Bhataria School.....	6	10	0
Akola Native Library.....	13	4	0
Baboo Kalica Nund Roy, Soobornopore.....	5	0	0
" Kristo Gopal Ghose, Panchtopee.....	20	0	0
" Ramdhary Shahoy, Mozufferpore.....	2	0	0
" Sreenath Chatterjee, Chopra.....	6	10	0
" Shosee Voonna Mookerjee, Bogra.....	13	4	0
" Soorja Coomar Sen, Hooghly.....	10	0	0
" Kally Prosunno Mookerjee, Purneah.....	5	0	0
" Anath Nath Mookerjee, Shitpore.....	6	10	0
" Doorga Churn Bhattacharjee, Debrooghur.....	6	10	0
" Ram Chunder Mitra, Gobordangah.....	13	4	0
" Bishnu Chunder Dutt, Ranaghat.....	12	11	6
" Mon Mohiny Sircar, Rampore Bouleah.....	6	10	0
" Anath Bundoo Mallick, Dacca.....	4	4	0
" Newal Kishore, Lucknow.....	13	4	0
" Motilal, Secunderpore.....	10	0	0

Baboo Haran Chunder Chatterjee, Nowgong...	6	0	0
" Kader Nath Gangooly, Monsargunge...	10	0	0
" Luckhy Churn Mitra, Bhagulpore.....	5	0	0
" Koylash Chunder Datt, Tipperah.....	6	10	0
" Saroda Prosad Benerjee, Orail.....	2	0	0
" Keshub Chunder Mitra, Koocheacole.....	15	0	0
" Satcori Nandi, Lahore.....	13	4	0
" Bepin Behary Banerjee, Sirgaja.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—October 4, 1882.

General.—20th Sept.—Mr A. D. B. Gomess, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in tempy charge of the Barh Divn of the Patna dist, leave for six months.

25th Sept.—Mr J. G. Ritchie, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 24-perghs, on leave, is transf'd to Nuddes, and posted to the Snadder Station of that dist.

26th Sept.—Mr F. Grant, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, leave for nine months and twenty-three days, in extension of leave granted on 14th July, 1879.

Mr F. Grant, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, posted to the Snadder Station of the Dacca dist.

27th Sept.—Mr C. M. W. Brett, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Sewan Divn, Sarun dist, leave for one month, from 15th Oct, 1882.

Mr G. K. Lyon, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Gopalgunge, Sarun, to have tempy charge also of the Sewan Divn of that dist, during absence of Mr C. M. W. Brett.

Moulvie Wahedullah, Offg Depy Colr, on special duty, Moorshedabad, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

28th Sept.—Baboo Bholanath Das, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Attia, Mymensingh, leave for one month from date not later than 7th Oct next, as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Bhoi Bazinba, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Purneah, leave for one month, from 2nd Oct next.

2nd Oct.—Mr F. J. Marsden, Chief Presdy Magte, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, from 30th Oct, 1882.

Mr Gilbert S. Henderson, Barr-at-law, to act as Chief Presy Magte, Calcutta, during absence of Mr F. J. Marsden.

Mr C. H. Maseyk, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, leave for one month and eight days, from 5th Oct 1882.

Mr F. E. Pargiter, Settlement Officer in charge of the Settlement of the Noabad talooks in Chitragong, to be Comr of the Sunderbuns.

Mr Pargiter is also to act in the Secd Gde of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, and is posted to 24-Perghs dist.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the Subordinate Exe Service:—

Promtd to the First Gde from 1st Aug, 1882.

Mr A. D. B. Gomess.

Confirmed in Fourth Gde from 1st Aug, 1882.

Baboo Annoda persad Ghose, Kali Prosunno Sircar, Tara Prosad Chatterjee, and Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee.

Confirmed in Fourth Gde.

Baboo Chunder Seekar Bannarjee, vice Mr H. Rattray, deod. Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, vice Moulvi Abdool Kareem, retd.

Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee, vice Baboo Rauga Lal Banerjee, retd.

Promtd tempy to the Fourth Gde from 1st Aug, 1882.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, vice Baboo Annoda Persad Ghose. Baboo Tariny Prosad Roy, vice Baboo Kali Prosunno Sircar. Baboo Bhobunswar Sing, vice Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee.

Baboo Baroda Kant Mozoomdar, vice Baboo Bejoy, Madhub Mookerjee.

Promtd tempy to Fourth Gde.

Moulvie Abdul Ghaffoor, vice Baboo Chunder Seekur Banerjee.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen, vice Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen. Baboo Hurry Chatterjee, vice Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee.

Mr A. J. Fraser, vice Baboo Brohmo Nath Sen, on deptyn. Confirmed in Fifth Gde from 1st Aug 1882.

Baboo Amar Nath Bhattacharjee, vice Baboo Annoda Prosad Ghose.

Baboo Uma Churn Bose, vice Baboo Kali Prosunno Sircar. Baboo Dhanesh Chunder Roy, vice Baboo Taraprasad Chatterjee.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, vice Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee.

Baboo Mohimmohun Chuckerbutty,

Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Bejoykissen Bose.

Baboo Hurrimohun Sen.

Baboo Mahendranath Gupta.

Baboo Rajgopal Roy.

Baboo Nobinkrishna Banerjee.

Confirmed in Fifth Gde.

Baboo Troylucknath Sen, vice Baboo Chunderseekur Banerji. Baboo Rajendranath Roy, vice Baboo Dawarkanath Sen.

Baboo Shitalnath Bose, vice Baboo Denonath Mookerjee. Promtd to Fifth Gde from 1st Aug, 1882.

Moulvie Ahmed.

Mr J. C. Williamson.

Baboo Bepinbehary Mookerjee.

Baboo Gourisunker Biswas.

Promtd tempy to Fifth Gde from 1st Aug, 1882.

Baboo Moheshchunder Sen, vice Baboo Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty.

Baboo Mohanund Gupta, on deptyn, vice Baboo Nobinchunder Sen.

Baboo Brojomohun Roy, on deptyn, vice Baboo Koylashchunder Ghose.

Baboo Okhoycoomar Chatterjee, vice Baboo Bejoykissen Bose. Baboo Bhobolosh Banerjee, vice Baboo Hurrimohun Sen.

Baboo Kristokumar Sen, vice Baboo Mahendranath Gupta. Baboo Mackertich, vice Baboo Rajgopal Roy.

Mr A. Kalipudoo Mookerjee, vice Baboo Nobinkrishna Banerjee.

Mr C. N. Banerjee, vice Baboo Kadernath Dutt.

Baboo Hurrimohun Chandra, vice Baboo Tarinyprosad Roy. Promtd tempy to Fifth Gde from 1st Aug, 1882.

Baboo Shoseebhoolnath Dutt, vice Baboo Bhobonswar Sing. Mr W. R. Johnstone, on deptyn, vice Baboo Barodakant Mozoomdar.

Baboo Denonath Chuckerbutty, on deptyn, vice Baboo Mohanund Gupta, on deptyn.

Baboo Janakeynath Mozoomdar, vice Baboo Brojomohun Roy, on deptyn.

Baboo Luchmun Narain, on deptyn, vice Mr W. R. Johnstone, on deptyn.

Moulvie Mehmed Israil, vice Baboo Denonath Chuckerbutty, on deptyn.

Baboo Mohendranath Bhattacharjee, vice Baboo Luchmun Narain, on deptyn.

Promtd tempy to Fifth Gde.

Mr T. J. Mendes, vice Moulvie Abdool Gaffoor.

Baboo Shashisikar Dutt, vice Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen.

Baboo Gopendrakrishna, vice Baboo Hurricholtanya Ghose.

Baboo Mohimchunder Ghose, vice Mr A. J. Fraser.

Baboo Rajneecoomar Dutt, vice Baboo Kalinath de, deod.

Advertisements.

ASSAM RAILWAY AND TRADING COMPANY, "Ld."

Wanted two properly qualified Native Medical Practitioners and a Native Compounder to proceed to Assam. Apply in writing only enclosing copies of testimonials, &c., to

SHAW, FINLAYSON & Co.,
Agents, 29, Strand.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY
Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for the postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M.A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

Wanted one European and six Native Station Masters. The latter will be required to take charge of small crossing stations. None need apply who do not understand the open and closed circuit morse instruments, and who cannot produce a certificate to that effect, signed by an Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department.

Rejected applications will not be replied to. Apply stating salary required and forward copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to the TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

Nagpur, Central Provinces, 2nd Oct, 1882.

DACCA AND MYMENSING STATE RAILWAY.

Wanted two 2nd Clerks on Rupees sixty and two 3rd Clerks on Rupees forty each per mensem for the Executive Engineers' Offices of the Dacca and Mymensing State Railway construction. Apply in person to the Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Bengal, Railway Branch, Calcutta, not later than 12th October. None but experienced hands need apply.

J. E. PHIPPS LINCKE.

Exe. Engr. D. & M. State Railway.

Dated, 29th September, 1882.

Wanted for the Cooch Behar State Press, two good English Compositors thoroughly conversant with table and job-works, on a salary of Rs. -90 each. Application with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned before the 31st instant.

GOPAL CHUNDER GHOSE.

Supdt. C. B. State Press.

The 5th October, 1882.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Bricks makers are wanted to manufacture not less than 20 laes of table moulded bricks at Noakhally during the approaching season.

A staff of men sufficient to work 6 pugmills and 36 tabbs is required.

All tools and plant will be provided to the contractors as well as bullock power for working the pugmills and huts will be allowed to such of the men as may reside in the brick fields.

Full information as to estimated rates may be had on application to the undersigned, to Supervisor Baboo Benode Behary Pal or at the office of the Superintending Engineer Central Circle, Writers' Building Calcutta.

Any further information required may be obtained from and tenders submitted to,

J. W. JOHNSON, C. E.,

Dated Chittagong, } Executive Engineer,
the 22nd September, 1882. } Chittagong Division.

Spectacles.

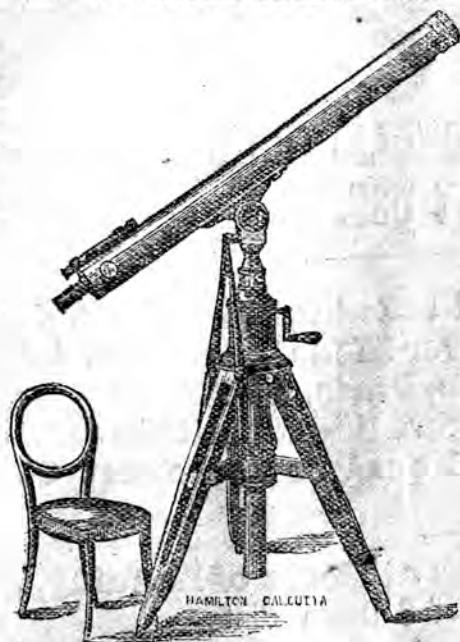
BEST BRAZILIAN PEBLES.

Set on Steel Frames ...	Rs. 4	0
" Silver ditto ...	6	0
" Gold ditto ...	16	0

MAZOOMDAR & Co.,

Tailors, Mercers &c.

373-1, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

HAMILTON & CO.**JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS.**
ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

A MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENT fitted with SOLAR & LUNAR LENSES, mounted on a HANDSOME SOLID MARGANY HOLDING TRIPOD, RACK & PINION ELEVATION, and HIGHLY FINISHED throughout.

With solid wood case and fittings complete Cash Rs. 800

"SOLID GOLD DOUBLE-BRANCH SPECTACLES," fitted with Excellent Lenses Cash from Rs. 20

The same with Pebble Lenses " " " 24

"SOLID GOLD HOOK SPECTACLES," With cool Pebble Lenses Cash Rs. 26

"DOUBLE BRANCH SILVER SPECTACLES," Strong and Serviceable for Daily Wear " " 11

HAMILTON & CO.

By appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT,
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
CALCUTTA.

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.
The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 8 Annas
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 10 Annas.
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, great spermatorrhoea, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their
Ancient and Medieval History.

By RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.,

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp.
504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.

The best Medicine for India.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER

This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, cures indigestion, with its thousand phases of suffering, strengthens the debilitated frame, enervated by residence in hot climates, builds up the broken constitution, and in fact acts like a charm. As a sustaining, purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. G. C. Kernott, M.D., L.S.A., London, says:—"I strongly recommend it in cutaneous diseases and all impurities of the blood. I have been in the habit of ordering your SARSAPARILLA for my patients with the best results. Send me six quarts and six mammoth bottles." CAUTION.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles—2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

Sold in India as follows:—

Calcutta..... BATHGATE & CO.
"..... SMITH STREET & CO.
Lahore..... GILLON & CO.
Rangoon..... MEDICAL HALL.
Madras..... BARRY & CO.
Bombay &c..... TREACHER & CO.
Cochin (Malabar)..... PEREIRA & CO.
And at all Drug Stores.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:

738 PROPOSALS for..... Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
Premium	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
21	5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

HEAD OFFICE, 9, EPHRAIM'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31, Prempulpu Road.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY**

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K. G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and

Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1

Annuity Fund £371,273 4 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

**Extract from the Finance Chronicle
and Insurance Circular.**

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,886 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

J. HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

**DACCA AND MYMENSING STATE
RAILWAY.**

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF SLEEPERS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of hardwood sleepers for this Railway. Conditions of contract, specification and Form of Tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned. The latest date for tenders is the 20th October. Tenders must be forwarded in sealed and registered covers marked "Tender for Sleepers" and addressed to Engineer-in-Chief, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, Darjeeling. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will reasons be given for the rejection of any tender.

HORACE BELL, M.I.C.E.,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Darjeeling, 27th September, 1882.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, Hindoo Patriot Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

	IN TOWN.	RS. AS.
Per Month		1 2
" Annual		11 8
" Single Copy		0 6

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum		13 4
Arrear Do.		15 8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

	RS. AS.
Per line	 0 4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSEY GHOSH'S STREET, CALCUTTA.